This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

https://books.google.com

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 3433 03885 0354
E 12-4289
Wilson, William John
Historical record of the Fourth "Prince

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

SECRETARY OF STATE'S
WAR OFFICE
LIBRARY

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

14517

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

7060

FOURTH "PRINCE OF WALES' OWN" REGIMENT MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY.

COMPILED BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. J. WILSON,

RETIRED LIST,

FORMERLY OF THE 43RD REGIMENT, MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY C. FOSTER AND CO., AT THE FOSTER PRESS.

1877.

Digitized by Google

R.R. India Cavalry

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

THE History of the Regiment from its formation up to the year 1857, with the exception of some particulars taken from the Account of the War with Tippoo 1790—92, by Lieutenant Mackenzie 52nd Foot, and of a few taken from the Record of the Regiment, has been compiled from the records in the Government Office, and in that of the Adjutant-General.

The account of the Services of the Corps during the Mutiny was prepared from the Record of the Regiment, and from the Despatches.

W. J. WILSON.

OOTACAMUND,
8th August 1877.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

SECRETARY OF STATE WAR OFFICE LIBRARY

FOURTH "PRINCE OF WALES' OWN" REGIMENT MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY.

"SERINGAPATAM," "ASSAYE," "MAHIDPOOR."

PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME.

Honorary Colonel

H.R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., Field Marshal.

1785. Formation of the Regiment.

THIS Regiment was raised at Arcot in May 1785 as the 3rd Regiment of Native Cavalry, and placed under the command of Captain William Augustus Younge, by whose name it was long known amongst the native soldiery.

The nucleus of the Regiment was formed of details belonging to the Cavalry of the Nawaub of the Carnatic then serving south of the river Coleroon under Lieutenant, afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Dallas G.C.B., and of a party of dismounted troopers doing duty at the Cavalry Cantonment near Arcot.

The Establishment of a Regiment of Native Cavalry at that time, consisted of four troops of 124 men each, Officers included, viz:—

1 Lieutenant.	8 Havildars.
1 Cornet.	8 Naigues.
2 Serjeants.	2 Trumpeters.
1 Subadar.	1 Farrier.
3 Jemadars.	97 Privates.

Staff not included in Troops.

1 Captain Commandant.	1 Trumpet Major.
1 Native ,,	1 First Farrier.

Staff included in Troops.

1 Adjutant.	1 Native Adjutant.
1 Quarter-Master.	1 Drill Havildar.
1 Serjeant-Major.	1 Drill Naigue.
1 Quarter-Master Serjeant.	4 Line men.

Digitized by Google

Pay.

The Pay was the same which had been fixed in April 1784 when the Cavalry was taken over from the Nawaub of the Carnatic. The Government then sanctioned the undermentioned Establishment and scale of Pay for a Regiment of Cavalry composed of four troops:—

Quality.	Horses.	Net Pay of each Officer per day. £.	s.	d.	Net per month of 30 days. †P.	F.	C.	Stoppages of each per month for Clothing. P.	F.	C.	Full Pay of each per month as issued by the Company P.	F.	C.	Total. P.	F.	C.	Remarks.
1 Captain ...	3	0	14	9	55	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	13	10	Gratuity not included.
4 Lieutenants ...	8	0	9	0	33	31	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	0	0	
4 Cornets ...	8	0	8	0	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	
8 Serjeants ...	8	...	...	...	7	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	72	0	0	
1 Commandant ...	2	...	...	...	50	0	0	2	21	0	52	21	0	52	21	0	
4 Subadars, 1 to each troop	4	...	...	...	30	0	0	1	10	40	31	10	40	125	0	0	
12 Jemadars ...	12	...	...	...	10	0	0	0	31	40	10	31	40	129	0	0	
32 Havildars ...	32	...	...	...	6	0	0	0	21	0	6	21	0	218	0	0	
32 Naigues ...	32	...	...	...	5	0	0	0	21	0	5	21	0	176	0	0	
1 Trumpet Major	1	...	..	...	7	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	
8 Trumpeters ...	8	...	...	...	3	0	0	0	21	0	3	21	0	28	0	0	
1 First Farrier...	1	...	...	...	12	0	0	0	31	40	12	31	40	12	31	40	
4 Second do. ...	4	...	...	...	6	0	0	21	0	0	6	21	0	26	0	0	
888 Privates ...	388	...	...	...	3	0	0	21	0	0	3	21	0	1,358	0	0	
	511										*Pagodas			2,506	23	50	

Draft of 68 men furnished towards the formation of the 4th Regiment.

On the 20th June of the same year, Government determined to raise a fourth regiment of cavalry from the remaining Supernumeraries, and Native Officers on half pay, supplemented by a draft of 17 men per troop from each of the existing regiments. The 3rd Regiment accordingly transferred 68 men to the new regiment, and Cornet Alexander Grant was also transferred thereto at the same time as Adjutant.

Captain-Lieutenants allowed to the Cavalry.

An Officer of the grade of Captain-Lieutenant was appointed to each regiment of Cavalry at this time, to be on the same footing as those belonging to the Battalions of Native Infantry.

* A pagoda was worth 3½ Rupees, and was valued at 7 shillings.

† Pagodas. Fanams. Cash.

Digitized by Google

Re-organisation. 1786.

On the 16th April 1786, in conformity with instructions from the Court of Directors, the number of troops in each regiment was raised to six, each of the undermentioned strength, viz:—

1 Subaltern } Europeans.	4 Naigues.
1 Serjeant }	1 Trumpeter.
1 Subadar.	1 Farrier.
3 Jemadars.	68 Privates.
4 Havildars.	1 Puckally or Waterman.

The Staff was fixed as follows, viz:—

1 Captain Commandant	1 Quarter-Master.
1 Adjutant.	1 Surgeon's Assistant.

1 Black Doctor.

By this arrangement the Native Commandant was dispensed with.

Command of Cavalry Regiments.

It was at the same time ordered that the senior regiment should be commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, the next in seniority by a Major, and the two other regiments by Captains Commandant, and that an extra allowance should be made for 1 Serjeant-Major, 1 Quarter-Master Serjeant, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Drill Naigue, 1 Head Farrier, 1 Head Trumpeter, and 6 Line men, exclusive of the pay attached to their respective ranks.

Two field pieces to be attached to each Regiment.

The following order was issued on the same date regarding the proportion of Artillery to be attached to each Regiment:—

"When the Battalions of European and Native Infantry, or the Regiments of Cavalry are commanded to take the field for service, they are to be equipped with two field pieces each; two Tindals and twenty-eight Lascars are also to be attached for working the Artillery, and one European Non-Commissioned Officer, and eight Privates for pointing the guns, and taking care of the ammunition and stores."

Commander-in-Chief's order regarding the Re-organisation.

On the 20th May the following order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of carrying out the new organisation:—

"The four regiments of Native Cavalry now in the service, with the Cavalry part of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard drafted as under, to be formed into four regiments on the new establishment,

Digitized by Google

each consisting of six troops, two of which in each regiment are to be Grenadiers. Each regiment will have three Lieutenants and three Cornets, with two Subaltern Officers exclusive for the posts of Adjutant and Quarter-Master."

"The Cavalry of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard drafted as follows"

	Lieutenant.	Cornet.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Privates.	Horses.
Gives to the 1st Regiment	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	...
„ 2nd „	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	12	...
„ 3rd „	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	12	...
„ 4th „	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	12	33
	1	2	1	2	4	4	2	1	50	33

This last arrangement appears to have been entirely nominal, as the Body Guard continued to be kept up under its own officers, the component parts thereof being shewn in the returns of the several Regiments as "On Command."

Subalterns under the new organisation.

The undermentioned Subalterns were posted to the 3rd Regiment under the new organisation:—

Third Regiment.

Lieutenant H. B. Bowles.
„ J. Stuart.
„ W. Elliot.
Cornet W. Stretch.
„ R. Price.
„ J. Hargrave.
Lieutenant A. Watson, Adjutant.
„ H. Cruitzer, Quarter-Master.

Draft towards the formation of the 5th Regiment. 1787.

In October 1787 the 3rd Regiment furnished 5 Native Officers, 8 Havildars, 9 Naigues and 48 Privates towards the formation of the 5th* Regiment then being raised. The number of Privates in each troop was at this time reduced from 68 to 60.

* The present 1st Regiment M. L. C.

Digitized by Google

A Riding Master appointed to the Corps of Cavalry.

In December of the same year Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell, then Governor and Commander-in-Chief issued the following order with the view of ensuring greater uniformity in the drill and discipline of the Cavalry regiments :—

"Lieutenant Fonblanque, Riding Master, is posted to the Cavalry Cantonment near Arcot under the immediate orders of the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment, to whom, as well as to the Commander-in-Chief,* he is to report every deviation from the Regulations established for the Native Cavalry."

"The book of Horse Drill, lately established by the Commander-in-Chief, having authorized that the Native Cavalry shall be permitted to take the position on horseback most in use with the best horsemen among the Natives, it is to be understood at the same time that the European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of those Corps are to use the proper European position on horseback."

The numbers of Regiments altered in conformity with the seniority of their Commandants.

When the Cavalry was transferred from the service of the Nawaub of the Carnatic in April 1784, and became a regular branch of the Company's Establishment, several officers who had formerly served in it preferred claims for re-employment therein.

These were decided in September 1786, and two of the applicants, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Dugald Campbell and Major Edward Jourdan, were re-admitted and ordered to be posted to the two senior regiments as being the two senior officers, but as it was found that this arrangement would involve the removal of officers who had been in command of their Regiments for a considerable time, the numbers of regiments were changed so as to correspond with the seniority of the Commandants.

The 2nd Regiment was accordingly made the 1st, and was placed under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.

The 4th Regiment became the 2nd, and was placed under Major Jourdan.

The 1st Regiment became the 4th and continued under Captain J. D. Stevenson.

* It was afterwards ordered (24 Dec. 1787) that the reports to the Commander-in-Chief should be made by the Officer commanding the Cavalry.

Digitized by Google

The 3rd Regiment was not affected on that occasion, but in December 1787 it was made the 2nd, because Major Younge had then become second in seniority in consequence of the retirement of Major Jourdan.

Younge's Regiment becomes the 2nd in December 1787.

In February 1788 owing to the restoration by order of the Court of Directors of two old Cavalry Officers, viz., Majors Tonyn and Burrowes, Major Younge became 4th on the list, and his Regiment was numbered accordingly. This was the last occasion upon which the extraordinary system of altering the numbers of regiments so as to correspond with the seniority of the Commandants was acted upon, but the change then made was decisive of the future of two regiments, inasmuch as it placed the 5th (the present 1st Regiment M. L. C.) at the head of the list, while Darley's Regiment, the original 4th, became the 5th, and was broken up as the junior regiment when the army was reorganized in 1796, notwithstanding a vigorous protest on the part of the officers who pointed out that it was actually senior to the 1st.

Younge's Regiment becomes the 4th in February 1788.

In February 1788 Standards were delivered to the regiments of Cavalry for the first time, and an order was issued on the 2nd of that month by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, prescribing the form of the ceremony.

1788
Standards delivered to Cavalry Regiments.

In December of the same year the 4th Regiment was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, and pronounced to be in excellent order, and in every respect fit for immediate service.

Inspection by the Commander-in-Chief.

In January 1789 a Riding Master was appointed to each regiment of Native Cavalry, and Lieutenant Hargrave was nominated to fill that situation in the 4th Regiment.

1789
A Riding Master appointed to each Regiment.

Nothing has been found to shew the precise nature of the duties to be performed, but it may be assumed that it had been found necessary to teach the Natives as well as the Europeans to whom the instruction had been limited when a Riding Master was appointed to the whole Corps of Cavalry in 1787.

Digitized by Google

Early in 1790 the strength of the Cavalry Regiments was increased to 600 Privates, or 100 per Troop, in consequence of the war with Tippoo. The 4th Regiment formed part of the force which assembled near Conjeveram in March under Colonel Musgrave, and which joined the Southern Division of the Army at Trichinopoly on the 29th April.

1790.

War with Tippoo.

Major-General Medows assumed command of the whole on the 24th May, and moved towards Coimbatore on the 26th idem. The Forts at Caroor, Avaracoorchy, and Darapooram were abandoned by the enemy and occupied by our Troops without opposition. A large quantity of grain and other supplies having been found in the Fort last named, a strong Detachment under Major Younge composed of his own Regiment, viz., the 4th Cavalry, and the 2nd,* 7th and 20th Battalions of Native Infantry with six 6 pounders was stationed in the neighbourhood for the purpose of protecting the stores in question, and also in order to co-operate with the troops under Colonel James Stuart† which were about to proceed to reduce the Forts at Dindigul and at Palghautcherry. About the 20th July, Major Younge marched for Coimbatore in charge of guns, stores, and baggage for the head-quarters of the army then at that place. On arriving at Sholoor, distant about 12 miles from Coimbatore, Major Younge sent on the stores under the escort of one Battalion, he himself halting pending further orders which he received on the 3rd August directing him to march to Caroor and to remain there to keep open the communication between that place and Trichinopoly. His proceedings at the same time received the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, conveyed to him in a letter from the Adjutant-General, dated 24th July 1790 from which the following is an Extract:—

The Regiment at Caroor.

"I have the pleasure to signify to you the Commander-in-Chief's most hearty approbation of your conduct in bringing up with such dispatch the Detachment placed under your command in charge of the heavy guns, stores and baggage of the army."

Early in October Tippoo moved towards Caroor with his whole force for the purpose of cutting off the Detachment, but the Commander-in-Chief having received information of this design moved forward in support, and Major Younge joined him in safety with his whole Detachment at

The Regiment joins the army on the Cavery.

* The present 2nd, 7th and 19th Regiment M. N. I.

† Commander-in-Chief at Madras 1801—1804.

Digitized by Google

Cudimoody on the river Cavery on the 7th October. The regiment accompanied the army during the remaining operations of the campaign and returned with it to the neighbourhood of Madras in January 1791.

1791. Campaign in Mysore.

On the 12th February 1791, the regiment marched for Mysore with the army under Lord Cornwallis who had arrived from Bengal to conduct the campaign in person. On the 4th March a troop of the 4th detached against one of the plundering parties of the enemy's horse at Kistnapooram near Bangalore succeeded in dispersing it, and returned with several horses. The army arrived before Bangalore on the 5th March, and on the afternoon of the 6th, the Cavalry Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd, composed of H. M.'s 19th Light Dragoons, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Native Regiments was ordered out to cover a party engaged in reconnoitring the Fort. This object had been accomplished, and the Brigade was about to return to camp when a body of the enemy's horse appeared, and then fell back on Colonel Floyd's advancing towards it.

Cavalry action at Bangalore.

The Colonel in following up this body suddenly came in sight of the rear of the enemy's Infantry and guns, accompanied by large quantities of baggage on elephants and camels; and being unable to resist the temptation, he charged with the whole Brigade, notwithstanding that he had received orders to the contrary. The charge was at first entirely successful, but was pursued too far, and detached parties of the enemy, taking advantage of the ground which was extremely rocky and much intersected by ravines, began to rally. At this time Colonel Floyd received a wound in the face and fell from his horse, and the fire of the enemy together with a cross fire from the Fort, compelled the English Cavalry to make a precipitate retreat which was continued until they reached Major Gowdie's Brigade of Infantry and guns which had advanced in support on witnessing the disaster. From the returns it appears that the casualties of the Brigade in men did not exceed 66; but the loss in horses killed, wounded, and missing, viz., 271, was very serious owing to the difficulty of replacing them. The disproportion in the loss was attributed to the low condition of the horses which, in consequence of the want of grain and forage, had become incapable of enduring much fatigue, and were unable to clear the ravines which they had easily crossed an hour before.

Digitized by Google

Lord Cornwallis' account of the action.

The following account of the affair was given to the Court of Directors by Lord Cornwallis in a letter, dated 21st April 1791 :—

"I arrived before Bangalore in the afternoon on the 5th March, and on the 6th the Engineers were employed in reconnoitring the place both in the morning and evening. On the latter excursion Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd, who escorted them with the whole cavalry, discovered the rear of Tippoo's line of march apparently in great confusion, and unfortunately suffered himself to be tempted by the flattering prospect of striking an important blow, to deviate from the orders he had received from me not to attack the enemy. His success at first was great, but the length and ardour of the pursuit threw his squadrons into great confusion. In this state they were charged by Tippoo's cavalry, and being out of the reach of all supports, they were obliged to retreat with great precipitation, and the loss of above* 200 men, and near 300 horses."

Battle at Arrikerry near Seringapatam.

After the capture of the Pettah and Fort at Bangalore the 4th Regiment advanced with the army to Seringapatam and was present at the battle of Arrikerry near that place on the 15th May in which the Cavalry Brigade did good service by nearly destroying the rear guard of the enemy's Infantry which made a determined resistance. A few days after this action, Lord Cornwallis finding himself compelled to relinquish the further prosecution at that time of the operations against Seringapatam, returned towards Bangalore, and employed the army in reducing Ryacottah, Nundidroog, Sevandroog, and several other hill forts. During this period, endeavours were made to repair the losses sustained by the cavalry, but these were not successful except in the case of Major Stevenson's Regiment, the 3rd, which owing to the unremitting exertions of that Officer was enabled to take the field by the end of November. The horses of the other regiments not being sufficiently recovered it was determined to complete His Majesty's 19th Light Dragoons from the horses of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Regiments of Native Cavalry, and to make over the remaining serviceable horses to Major Orr commanding the 5th Regiment, which had suffered less than the others. The result was that the whole force of cavalry which marched for Seringa-

Reduction of Nundidroog and other hill forts.

1792.

* Wilks gives the total loss, inclusive of that of Gowdie's Brigade, as 71 men, and 271 horses, which agrees with the number shewn in the return of casualties. Vide Appendix A.

Digitized by Google

patam under Lord Cornwallis in January 1792 consisted of 6 Troops His Majesty's 19th Light Dragoons, 6 Troops of the 3rd Native Cavalry, 4 Troops of the 5th Native Cavalry, and 2 Troops of the Body Guard.

It appears that at this time Government were apprehensive that Tippoo might attempt a diversion in the neighbourhood of Madras, and the services of the remains of the 4th Regiment were then called for in the following order:—

Fort Saint George, 23rd January 1792.

"The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that a Detachment be formed as soon as possible to protect the environs of this settlement, consisting of the cavalry under Major Younge, the recovered horses at Poodoomallee, the Governor's Body Guard with as many sepoys as can be spared from the duties of the garrison, and two field pieces."

The remains of the 4th employed to protect the environs of Madras.

In March 1792 immediately after the conclusion of the war the cavalry was reduced to the peace establishment of 60 Privates per troop. Government at the same time took up the question of putting the cavalry into an efficient state, and finding it impossible to remount the whole at once, it was resolved to complete the 2nd and 3rd Regiments in the first instance, and to maintain the remaining three on the reduced establishment of 40 Privates per troop for a time.

Reduction after the Peace.

In July of the same year an alteration was made in the pay as shown in the subjoined table, and a certain reduction was ordered in the cases of such Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File as might not clean their own horses, a duty which thus appears to have been optional up to that time.

Alteration in the pay.

Rank.	Net Pay per month at present.			Net Pay per month new system.			Stoppages per month as at present.			Stoppages per month new system.			Full Pay per month at present.			Full Pay per month new system.			Full Batta per month.		
	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
Subadar ...	30	0	0	26	0	0	1	10	40	1	10	40	31	10	40	27	10	40	8	24	40
Jemadar ...	10	0	0	9	0	0	0	31	40	0	31	40	10	31	40	9	31	40	3	0	0
Havildars ...	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	6	21	0	6	21	0	2	0	0
Naigues ...	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	21	0	0	15	0	5	21	0	5	15	0	1	0	0
Privates ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	21	0	0	10	0	3	21	0	3	10	0	1	0	0

Digitized by Google

On the 21st November of this year the number of Subalterns per regiment was fixed at 5 Lieutenants and 3 Cornets inclusive of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master.

Revision of the number of Subalterns.

1793.

The regiment marched against Pondicherry with the army under Colonel Brathwaite, and was present during the operations which terminated with the surrender of that place on the 23rd August 1793.

Siege and capture of Pondicherry.

It appears to have still been very weak as a return dated in Camp on the 1st August shews only 188 men as present for duty.

1794.

On the 29th August 1794 Colonel Brathwaite, then Commanding the army, issued an order directing that the system of Field Exercise practised in England should be adopted by the troops on the Coast whether in His Majesty's Service, or in that of the Honorable East India Company.

The system of field exercise practised in England to be adopted by the army on the Coast.

On the 17th November the following order was issued on the subject of Dress:—

Uniform of Cavalry Officers.

"The full uniform of Officers of Native Cavalry to continue the same as now worn, viz., a close jacket, scarlet, with white collar and cuffs, trimmed with silver cord, and chain epaulettes.

For common duties a dark blue jacket in the same form, with white cuffs and collar, edged with silver cord, and shoulder stripes of the same in lieu of epaulettes. Off duty, uniform coats, embroidered or plain, are permitted to be worn both by Cavalry and Infantry Officers; those of the Cavalry scarlet with white lappells, eight button holes placed two and two on the lappells, and four on the sleeves and skirts, connected by a bar in the centre. The epaulettes the color of the facings. Embroidery silver and black. The number of the corps on the button."

* * * * *

It is to be observed that a Sword (or Bayonet) is always a necessary part of the dress of an officer, without which he is never to appear out of his quarters.

Side arms always to be worn by officers.

In December Major Younge was nominated to be a Member of the Military Board with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Dallas was appointed to succeed him in command of the 4th Regiment, and

Captain Dallas appointed to command.

Digitized by Google

also of the Cantonment of Arcot, with the rank of Major; but Colonel Younge's nomination to the Board having been disapproved of by the Governor-General in Council, it was revoked in September 1795 after a long and acrimonious correspondence, and Colonel Younge reverted to his former rank and command.

1795. Major Younge resumes command.

In July 1796 the Indian army was re-organised in conformity with instructions from the Court of Directors, and the following orders were then issued by Government with respect to the Cavalry:—

1796. Re-organisation of the army.

"The five Regiments of Native Cavalry, and the Cavalry Detail of the Governor's Body Guard to be consolidated into four Regiments on the establishment ordered by the Court of Directors, on the principles, and in the manner hereafter detailed, viz:—

"*First.*—The Junior Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Native Officers in each of the five regiments to become the supernumeraries of the new establishment, to remain and do duty equally divided amongst the four regiments as such, till vacancies open for their coming on the effective strength."

"*Second.*—The necessary reduction of Privates to be made by discharging the requisite number from amongst the supernumerary Privates lately entertained in the 1st, 4th and 5th Regiments."

"*Third.*—The Body Guard to be reduced as such, and to be incorporated into the new establishment."

"*Fourth.*—To prevent a general intermixture of the men which would be attended with equal inconvenience to themselves and the service, the 5th Regiment after throwing off its supernumeraries and discharging its unnecessary Privates, to be incorporated so as to make a part of each of the four regiments under the new formation."

"Two* Jemadars, four Havildars, and four Naigues are allowed to each troop under the present arrangement until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known, and for the present, vacancies for three Dragoons in each troop are to be left open."

"One Head Farrier as at present, to be allowed to each regiment of Cavalry, to be taken from the number authorised by the Court's arrangement."

* This being one of each rank per Troop in excess of the authorised number, a reduction of three privates per troop was ordered as a set-off against the additional expense.

Digitized by Google

New establishment of the regiments of Cavalry.

On the 13th July 1796 the Commander-in-Chief issued orders for the reduction of the 5th Regiment, and of the Body Guard, and for the distribution of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men amongst the remaining regiments, the establishment of each of which was fixed at

2 Captains.	12 Jemadars.
1 Captain-Lieutenant.	24 Havildars.
6 Lieutenants.	24 Naigues.
3 Cornets.	6 Trumpeters.
2 Serjeants.	402 Troopers.
6 Subadars.	6 Puckallies.

Staff.

1 Adjutant.	Non-Effective.	1 Drill Havildar.	Non-Effective.
1 Quarter-Master.		1 Drill Naigue.	
1 Pay Master.		1 Trumpet Major.	
1 Surgeon's Mate.		6 Pay Havildars.	
1 Surgeon-Major.	Non-Effective.	1 Head Farrier.	
1 Quarter-Master Serjeant.		6 Farriers.	

1 One Native Doctor.

Command of Regiments.

Each regiment was to consist of six troops, and to be commanded by a Field Officer, two regiments by Lieutenant-Colonels, and two by Majors.

The 4th Regiment was reformed as shown below.

The 4th Regiment under the new formation.

Fourth Regiment.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Black Doctor.	Puckallies.	Privates.
From the present 4th Regiment.	4	9	18	18	4	4	1	4	297
" " 5th " ...	2	2	4	4	...	1	...	1	106
" " Body Guard ...	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	1	17
Total ...	6	12	24	24	6	6	1	6	*420

* This includes 18 supernumeraries disposed of by a subsequent order.

Digitized by Google

Command of the corps of Cavalry.

A Colonel Commandant, with a Brigade-Major as Staff Officer, was appointed to command the whole Corps.

The following is a list of the Officers who were posted to the 4th Regiment under the new formation.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Younge.

Captain Thomas Dallas.	Lieutenant P. Walker.
„ H. B. Bowles.	„ T. Nuthall.
Captain-Lieut. J. Leonard.	„ G. Neale.
Lieutenant W. Elliot.	Cornet J. Overend.
„ A. Deas.	„ R. Grange.
„ J. Hargrave.	„ Hugh O'Donnell.

The troops* were ordered to be given to the Captains, the Captain-Lieutenant, and the three senior Lieutenants. The three junior Lieutenants were posted to the troops commanded by the three senior Lieutenants, and the Cornets to those commanded by Captains.

Details forming the Body Guard borne on the returns of the several regiments of Cavalry.

It appears from a subsequent order, dated 19th July, that the men of the Body Guard who were drafted into the several regiments of Cavalry did not join their respective Corps, but continued to form the Body Guard as before, and were returned as on detachment.

The following is the scale of Pay and allowances fixed for European Officers of Cavalry at the time of the re-organisation.

New scale of Pay to European Officers.

Native Cavalry.	For a Month of 30 Days.					
	In Garrison or Cantonment.			In the Field.		
	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
Colonel	531	24	66	531	24	66
Lieutenant-Colonel	228	29	36	363	18	76
Major	179	2	67	282	15	77
Captain	131	18	25	180	23	45
Captain-Lieutenant	109	24	75	158	30	15
Lieutenant	84	19	55	117	9	15
Cornet	72	9	50	100	12	20
Adjutant	21	10	40	21	10	40
Quarter-Master	17	21	0	17	21	0
Assistant Surgeon	57	0	0	89	31	40

* This arrangement may appear to have been a matter of course, but it was not so, as at that time the Field Officers in the Infantry all held companies in their respective Battalions.

Digitized by Google

The above rates include horse allowance on the following scale, viz: Field Officers 48 pagodas, Captains and Captain-Lieutenants 36 pagodas, Lieutenants and Cornets 24 pagodas, and Assistant Surgeons 12 pagodas.

Reduction in the rates of horse allowance.

These rates were disapproved of by the Court of Directors as being too high, and in May 1798 it was ordered that the horse allowance of Field Officers should be fixed at 36 pagodas per mensem, and that of Captains and Captain-Lieutenants at 24 pagodas.

Draft for the temporary corps of Cavalry.

In October 1796 a temporary corps of Cavalry, consisting of three troops, was formed of the Supernumerary Serjeants, Native Officers, Men and Horses on the returns of the different regiments. The draft sent from the 4th Regiment was composed of 1 Subadar, 3 Jemadars, 4 Havildars, 5 Naigues, 1 Farrier, 70 Privates, and 92 Horses.

1797.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson appointed to command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Younge having died on the 31st December 1796, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, then on furlough, was posted to the 4th Regiment, and Major Thomas Dallas was appointed to command during that officer's absence.

Complimentary order on the review of the regiment.

Early in the year, the regiment was inspected and reviewed by Major-General Sir Alured Clarke, the Commander-in-Chief, who issued the following order on the occasion:—

Head Quarters Cavalry Cantonment near Arcot,
4th January 1797.

"Major-General Clarke takes occasionto express the great pleasure he has felt in reviewing the 1st and 4th Regiments, and Major Dallas' temporary corps of Cavalry. The several movements performed by these corps, the whole of their appointments, the condition of the horses, and the style of riding of the men were such as to merit his entire approbation; and adverting to the large number of horses which these corps have lately received from remount, the short interval they have had to practise since the rains, and the suspension of exercise occasioned by the unfortunate loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Younge, an esteemed character of whose professional

Digitized by Google

merits the present excellent state of the 4th Regiment bears ample testimony, the Commander-in-Chief is obliged to say that the performance of the morning far exceeded his highest expectations."

(Signed) BARRY CLOSE,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Temporary corps of Cavalry broken up.

The temporary corps of Cavalry was reduced in February 1797, and the 4th Regiment then received from it 3 Native Officers, 4 Havildars, 3 Naigues, 1 Trumpeter and 50 Privates.

In the month of April the following order was issued directing the periodical inspection and review of the troops in the Madras Presidency, whether in His Majesty's Service, or in that of the East India Company :—

G. O. G. Fort Saint George, 5th April 1797.

Periodical inspections and reviews.

"It being deemed by the Commander-in-Chief necessary to the establishment and preservation of uniformity in the operations of the Cavalry and Infantry, both in His Majesty's and the Company's Service, that the several corps should be reviewed from time to time by such General Officers on the Staff as may be appointed for that purpose, the Right Honorable the President in Council permits Major-General Floyd to be charged with the inspection of all the regiments of Cavalry both European and Native under such orders and instructions as he may receive for his guidance from the Commander-in-Chief."

Projected expedition against Manilla.

In the month of July a force was assembled at Madras for the purpose of proceeding against Manilla; the troops embarked in the end of August, but were relanded immediately afterwards owing to the projected expedition having been given up in consequence of intelligence from Europe. The native part of the force was principally composed of Volunteers of all arms. Those from the Cavalry were formed into two troops under Major Torin, and embarked on the 26th August in the ship "*Rose.*" They were relanded on the 28th and marched on the 6th September to rejoin their respective corps.

Although the following orders were not issued until the succeeding year, they are given in this place as being immediately connected with the intended expedition :—

Digitized by Google

G. O. G. Fort Saint George, 10th January 1798.

Pension to the family of Subadar Shemsheer Khan, 4th Cavalry.

"In consideration of the long services of Shemsheer Khan, but in particular of the zeal and attachment manifested by him in being the first man of the Cavalry who volunteered for the late expedition against Manilla, the President in Council has been pleased to depart from the ordinary usage of the service, and to grant half of his pay as an annuity to his family for fifteen years. The pension is to be paid to the family by the Commanding Officer of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, and drawn for monthly in the abstract of the troop he was attached to, under the head of Pension for the family of Shemsheer Khan Subadar who died on Foreign service."

"The President in Council has also been pleased to resolve that the casualty occasioned by Shemsheer Khan's death, shall be filled up in the Detachment that embarked for the expedition."

G. O. G. Fort Saint George, 19th December 1798.

Honorary badges granted to the Volunteers for the projected expedition against Manilla in 1797.

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council impressed with a just sense of the zeal and order manifested by the Native troops who volunteered for the projected expedition against Manilla, has caused badges to be prepared in commemoration of their spirit and attachment to the service."

"His Lordship has particular pleasure at this period in ordering the distribution of these honorable pledges, and they will accordingly be forwarded by the Military Board to the Officers Commanding Corps for delivery to the Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Private Volunteers."

"The Officers Commanding Corps are desired to explain to the Volunteers, that merit, however obscure, can never be indifferent to a just and wise Government, and that the successors of those who have the present pleasure of bestowing these badges of distinction will feel an equal satisfaction in recognising in the descendants of the Volunteers these testimonials of fidelity and worth."

Major-General Floyd having inspected the several regiments of Cavalry as directed in the order of the 5th April, the substance of his report, and the result of his recommendations were published as follows :—

Digitized by Google

G. O. G. Fort Saint George, 29th November 1797.

"The Right Honorable the President in Council having received through the Commander-in-Chief the Review Reports of Major-General Floyd upon the Regiments of Native Cavalry, has much pleasure in publishing his satisfaction at the favourable testimony which the General bears to the order, appointments, horsemanship, and discipline of the several corps, but in particular of the 1st and 4th Regiments under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and Major Dallas."

Major-General Floyd's Review Reports.

"The Right Honorable the President in Council, deeming it necessary to uniformity and system, that a riding establishment should be appointed to each regiment, is pleased to fix the following, viz. :—

Riding establishment allowed to each regiment.

1	Native Riding Master at Pagodas	5	per	month	
6	Rough Riders First-class	„	9	„	„
6	„ „ Second-class	„	6	„	„

The Riding Master and Rough Riders to be selected by the Commandants of Corps, and recommended for appointment by the Commander-in-Chief."

* * * * *

In conformity with the recommendation of Major-General Floyd and the Commander-in-Chief, the Right Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that the establishment of line men shall be discontinued from the 1st January next, and that in the Field the allowance of a line man shall be granted to an active careful trooper, to be selected and appointed by the Commandant to attend the Quarter-Master of the Regiment.

Line men discontinued.

In March 1798 the following order was issued with reference to the arms and accoutrements of the Cavalry :—

Fort Saint George, 28th March 1798.

"The Honorable the Governor in Council, having taken into consideration the report of Major-General Floyd and the Military Board upon the present accoutrements of the Native Cavalry, has approved a saddle and bridle which is to be forwarded to each of the regiments by the Military Board, sealed with their seal, to serve as the established pattern whenever saddles and bridles may in future be made up."

1798.

Regarding certain arms and accoutrements.

"The necessary bags are to be considered in future as part of the

Digitized by Google

horse accoutrements, and furnished by the Commandants of Corps without additional expense to the Company."

"The Governor in Council has resolved that the swords of the Native Cavalry shall in future be suspended by a shoulder belt, and that the cartridge box shall be worn on the belly, the strap of the belly box to be connected with the sword belt according to a pattern which will be furnished to each of the regiments by the Military Board."

"With respect to the sword scabbards the different regiments are in future to be supplied quarterly from the public stores with sheathing boards, cut of proper lengths and breadths, and issued in the rough to be afterwards finished by the Corps, and for this purpose a moochy* is allowed to each regiment. The brass chapes and sockets according to the pattern furnished by Major-General Floyd to be made up in the Arsenal and supplied upon indent when required for the use of the different corps."

1799. Alteration of the establishment.

In January 1799 the establishment of a regiment of Native Cavalry was again altered and fixed as follows, viz:—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel	12 Jemadars.
1 Major	24 Havildars.
2 Captains.	24 Naigues.
1 Captain-Lieutenant.	6 Trumpeters.
6 Lieutenants.	420 Privates.
6 Cornets.	6 Puckallies.
2 Serjeants.	1 Surgeon.
6 Subadars.	1 Asst. Surgeon.

Promotion by regimental rise.

The system of promotion by Regimental rise recently ordered by the Court of Directors was also directed to be carried out at once in the Cavalry.

Fort Saint George, 2nd January 1799.

* * * * *

"The Honorable Court having also directed that promotions in the army shall proceed upon the principles laid down in their despatch of the 8th January 1796 with the following qualifications, viz., that in the Infantry the officers be promoted by seniority in their respective regiments to the rank of Major and afterwards to the higher ranks by seniority in the

* A worker in leather and soft woods, also a painter and book-binder.

Digitized by Google

whole corps, and that in the Cavalry do likewise proceed by seniority in their respective regiments to the rank of Major, and afterwards to the higher ranks by seniority in the whole corps; the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to resolve that this arrangement shall be immediately carried into effect in the Native Cavalry, and considered as the final rule for promotion. Officers are permanently appointed to regiments agreeably to the foregoing principle, but are to continue to serve in the corps to which they now stand appointed, until the requisite removals can be effected without inconvenience."

Officers posted to the 4th Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers were posted to the 4th Regiment on this occasion:—

Major	...	... The Hon'ble A. Sentleger.
Captain	...	... Thomas Pogson.
„	...	... A. Floyer.
Captain-Lieutenant	...	B. Delmonte.
Lieutenant	...	... H. Williamson.
„	...	... P. Walker.
„	...	... W. Macgregor.
„	...	... H. Mackay.
„	...	... J. Overend.
„	...	... J. Colebrooke, *Adjutant.*
Cornet.	...	... F. A. Daniel, *Quarter-Master.*
„	...	... J. L. Lushington.

A detail of Horse Artillery to be attached to each regiment of Cavalry.

On the 5th January 1799 Government determined to attach a proportion of Horse Artillery to each regiment of European Dragoons and of Native Cavalry, and on the 13th of the same month the following order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of carrying out the measure:—

"The plan adopted by Government for attaching flying Artillery to the Cavalry Corps, having been communicated to the heads of regiments respectively, the Commander-in-Chief is now pleased to direct that the detail of European Artillery and Gun Lascars to be attached to each regiment be sent to the several corps from the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Artillery agreeably to the following arrangement," viz., 1 Lieutenant Fireworker, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Syrang, 2 Second Tindals and 20 Lascars for each regiment of European Dragoons, and 1 Serjeant, 1 Gunner, 1 First Tindal, and 18 Lascars for each regiment of Native Cavalry.

Digitized by Google

"The Officers commanding the two Battalions of Artillery are to select the most active and intelligent European Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners to fill the above stations, but to be particularly choice in the character and qualifications of the Serjeants, especially those who are to have charge of the guns with the Native Regiments, and who must therefore be men of approved experience and discretion. The Syrangs, Tindals, and Lascars are to be chosen from among the most active and expert in each corps, and to be men whose fidelity can be relied upon."

Details doing duty in the Body Guard, struck off the strength of their respective regiments.

In the month of February the details of the several regiments of Cavalry which then composed the Body Guard were ordered to be struck off the strength of their respective regiments, and the Body Guard was again constituted a separate and independent corps.

Final campaign against Tippoo.

Battle of Mallavelly.

The regiment was present during the final campaign under General Harris against Tippoo which terminated in the storm of Seringapatam on the 4th May 1799. It was engaged at the battle of Mallavelly on the 27th March on which occasion a column of Tippoo's retreating army was almost entirely destroyed by the Cavalry Brigade.

Subadar Cawder Beg appointed to command a Partizan Corps.

During this Campaign Subadar Cawder Beg of the 4th Regiment was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to command a partizan Corps, composed of a detachment of Native Infantry under the immediate command of Subadar Shaik Tippoo of the 11th Regiment, and a body of His Highness the Nizam's Horse, to assist in protecting the rear on the march. These officers afterwards received the thanks of the Governor-General* in Council conveyed in the following terms:—

Subadar Cawder Beg thanked by the Governor-General in Council.

"The conduct of Subadar Cawder Beg of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, and of Subadar Shaik Tippoo of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, having been represented by Captain John† Malcolm, Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, through the Commander-in-Chief to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, His Lordship has particular satisfaction in publishing in General Orders His Lordship's

* The Earl of Mornington—created Marquis Wellesley in December 1799.

† Afterwards Major-General Sir John Malcolm G. C. B., K. L. S.

Digitized by Google

approbation of the services of Subadar Cawder Beg, and of Subadar Shaik Tippoo, while attached to the Contingent Force of His Highness the Nizam during the late war in Mysore."

"This distinguished proof of zeal, and attachment to the Honorable Company's service, could not have been rendered by the officers of their native establishment under circumstances more acceptable to the Governor-General in Council, and his Lordship, at all times desirous of manifesting his sense of the spirit and fidelity of Native troops, thinks it a duty incumbent on him to mark this instance of merit by ordering that Subadars Cawder Beg and Shaik Tippoo shall be permitted to draw, in addition to their present subsistence, twenty pagodas per month, together with the usual allowance for a palankeen. These allowances are to commence from the 1st June last."

Operations of Colonels Stevenson and Dalrymple against Dhoondiah and other marauders in Bednore and Chittledroog.

Soon after the storm of Seringapatam, the Chittledroog and Nuggur districts of the province of Mysore were much disturbed by the incursions of banditti and by the depredations of the partizan Dhoondiah Waugh. This adventurer who was in prison in Seringapatam at the time of the capture was inconsiderately released by the British, and immediately took advantage of his freedom to collect a body of predatory horse, and to lay the country of Bednore under contribution. In order to put down these disturbances Colonel Pater was sent from Seringapatam towards Hassan early in June with the 4th Cavalry, and the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry, and was joined soon afterwards by the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment. About the same time Lieutenant-Colonel James Dalrymple, then in command of the Hyderabad Contingent, was ordered to proceed to Chittledroog with the 1st Cavalry, the 2nd Battalion* 7th, and the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, for the purpose of acting against the banditti in that direction.

This Officer left Chittledroog on the 14th July and surprised and cut to pieces several of the plundering parties, both horse and foot, and took the Forts of Hurryhur and Hoonelly on the 3rd July and 8th August respectively. The former surrendered to a detachment which had just joined the force under Captain Willet of the 1st Battalion 10th Bengal Native Infantry.†

* 19th Regiment M. N. I.
22nd „ „

† Afterwards 14th Regiment B. N. I.

Digitized by Google

In the meantime, Colonel Stevenson, who had recently arrived from England and who stood posted to the 4th Cavalry, superseded Colonel Pater in command of his detachment, and was instructed to co-operate with Colonel Dalrymple. This service was successfully performed, and Dhoondiah was driven out of Mysore into Soonda where Colonel Stevenson did not attempt to follow him, as the country belonged to the Mahrattas with whom we were then at peace.

During these operations, the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, then under the command of the Honorable Arthur Sentleger, was engaged in several affairs commencing with the capture of the Fort at Simooga on the 8th August by the detachment under Colonel Stevenson, the conduct of which was favorably noticed in the following order:—

Head Quarters Camp, 10th August 1799.

Capture of Simooga.

"Accounts have been received this morning from Colonel Stevenson announcing his success against the Fort of Simooga which was carried after an assault of above an hour's continuance by the detachment under his command on the morning of the 8th instant. In testifying Colonel Stevenson's merits on this occasion the Commander-in-Chief has no less to applaud the vigor of his operations in having so speedily effected a passage across the rivers Toom and Buddra, than the judicious arrangements, and animated exertions by which he has achieved the capture of so important a Fort."

"The order and perseverance shown by the troops in the course of the attack have a claim to the Commander-in Chief's warmest approbation. The zealous efforts of Captains Macfarlane* and Strachan† and Lieutenant Whitney‡ Macally being particularly noticed in Colonel Stevenson's report, he is requested to convey the Commander-in-Chief's best thanks to those Officers with an assurance that he has received the most favorable impressions of their distinguished conduct."

Defeat of Dhoondiah at Shikarpoor.

On the 17th August, Colonel Dalrymple attacked Dhoondiah's camp at Shikarpoor and drove his Cavalry into the river with considerable loss. The Fort was carried by the Infantry of the detachment at the same time.

---

* 1st Battalion 8th Regiment (the present 8th N. I.)

† Staff.

‡ 1st Battalion 1st Regiment (the present 1st N. I.)

Digitized by Google

It had been arranged that this was to have been a combined attack by the two detachments, but Colonel Stevenson, having been detained by bad roads, only came up in time to take part in the conclusion of the action. He then assumed command of the whole force, and on the next day pushed on towards the river Wurda in pursuit with the Cavalry and a select detachment of Infantry; but finding that Dhoondiah had crossed the river and was encamped in the Mahratta territory, he was obliged to refrain from further action. The following order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the conclusion of this short but active service:—

Head Quarters Camp at Devara Hoonelly.
24th August 1799.

Order on the conclusion of the first service against Dhoondiah.

"The meritorious services of the detachment employed in the Bednore* country have so frequently and uniformly claimed the applause of the Commander-in-Chief that he might have suffered the late rapid and gallant pursuit of Dhoondiah and his banditti by Colonel Stevenson to pass without public remark, had not the conduct of that Officer, when he found this rebel and his adherents halted within the territory of another State, displayed such exact obedience to orders, and prudent forbearance as cannot be sufficiently commended."

"The Commander-in-Chief returns his thanks to Colonel Stevenson for having furnished on this occasion an example of activity and discretion united, worthy the imitation of every officer employed on detached command."

Formation in Madras of a Body Guard for the Governor-General.

On the 27th June of this year orders were issued for the formation in the Madras Presidency of a Body Guard for the Governor-General. Each regiment of Cavalry furnished 20 privates towards the formation of this Guard and the whole were placed under Lieutenant H. C. Montgomery who was ordered to proceed to Bengal with the Guard and remain there in command of the same.

Augmentation of the Cavalry.

In September orders were issued for the formation of two new regiments of Cavalry, viz., the 5th and 6th; the former to be raised at Trichinopoly and the latter at Arcot. The nucleus of each of the new regiments was composed of drafts from the existing regiments on the principle of giving a step of promotion to the officers drafted, that is to say, Jemadars were sent as Subadars, Havildars as Jemadars, Naigues

* The north-western division of Mysore, now generally called the Nuggur division.

Digitized by Google

as Havildars, and Privates as Naigues. In addition to the number of these grades required, six privates per troop were drafted from the established corps. On this occasion the following drafts were made from the 4th Regiment.

Draft for the 6th Cavalry.

—	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Troopers.	Total.
To the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry.	2	1	6	6	36	51

Arrangements consequent on the augmentation.

The following orders were issued on the 4th September in consequence of the augmentation:—

"The six Regiments of Cavalry to be formed into two Brigades."

A Colonel to be appointed to each Brigade.

The Senior Colonel to hold (as at present) the general command of the Corps of Cavalry.

A Major of Brigade to be appointed to each Brigade of Native Cavalry.

* * * *

The 1st Brigade of Cavalry to consist of the 1st, 3rd and 5th Regiments under the command of Colonel Dugald Campbell, Commandant of Cavalry.

The 2nd Brigade of Cavalry to consist of the 2nd, 4th and 6th Regiments under the command of Colonel James Stevenson.

The Officers of Cavalry posted to Corps (in consequence of the increase of the establishment) as follows:—

* * * *

4th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dallas.

Major Thomas Pogson.
Captain Augustus Floyer.
" Patrick Walker.
Captain-Lieut. W. McGregor.
Lieutenant H. Mackay.
" J. Overend.
Lieutenant F. A. Daniel.
" J. L. Lushington.
" A. H. Davidson.
" G. Gillespie.
Cornet G. Dade.

Digitized by Google

Although Colonel Stevenson had in compliance with the instructions of Government refrained from pursuing Dhoondiah into the Mahratta country, the frontier continued so much disturbed that it was found necessary to assume the offensive, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sentleger crossed the Wurda into the province of Soonda on the 16th September with a detachment composed of the 4th Cavalry, the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and a party of Artillery. On the 29th idem, he attacked and carried the stockaded village of Sambranee, or Samaranee, near Hullihall, which was defended by 300 Mahrattas sent from the garrison at Dharwar. The attack lasted for two hours and most of the enemy were killed either during the assault, or in their after-attempt to retreat, when they were charged by two troops of the 4th under Lieutenant Mason, whose conduct, and also that of Lieutenant Macally of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry was specially noticed on the occasion. Colonel Wellesley, then commanding the District of Mysore, from which the detachment had been sent, mentioned Colonel Sentleger in the following terms:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Sentleger's Detachment in Soonda.

Action at Sambranee.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Sentleger has much merit in having brought forward with incredible expedition his troops and guns through jungles, over swamps, by the worst roads that I have seen in India."

On the 8th October the detachment took possession of the Fort at Soopa after which the 4th was sent back to Hullihall, the country being impracticable for Cavalry; and about the end of that month the troops went into cantonments for the rains.

In November, a Surgeon and an Assistant Surgeon were appointed to each regiment of Native Cavalry in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors.

A Surgeon and an Assistant Surgeon appointed to each regiment.

On the 29th June 1800 it was directed that a 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry should be raised at Arcot, and that drafts from the established regiments should be made thereto on the principle observed in the cases of the 5th and 6th Regiments. The 4th Regiment contributed 1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 4 Havildars, 4 Naigues and 3 Troopers towards the formation of the 7th Regiment.

1800.

Augmentation.

Digitized by Google

Final campaign against Dhoondiah.

In the month of June Colonel Wellesley formed his force into Brigades at Honore preparatory to his intended operations against Dhoondiah, and the 4th was then placed in the 1st Brigade together with H. M.'s 19th Light Dragoons and the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry. From Honore Colonel Wellesley moved to Hurryhur where he crossed the Tombuddra on the 21st. On the 27th he marched for Ranee Bednore which was attacked and carried by escalade the same morning. The attack was made by the advanced picquets consisting of 50 Europeans and 150 Natives under Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny H. M.'s 73rd Foot, and by the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Capture of Ranee Bednore.

The greater part of the garrison, which consisted of 500 men, were killed. The following is an extract from Colonel Wellesley's order of the day :—

Ranee Bednore, Friday, 27th June 1800.

"Colonel Wellesley received much pleasure from observing the vivacity with which the attack of the Fort of Ranee Bednore was conducted this morning under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Monypenny. To this is to be attributed the immediate success of the attack without any loss on our side, although it appears that the Fort contained a large garrison. Colonel Wellesley is much indebted to Colonel Stevenson for the judicious manner in which the Cavalry were placed round the Fort by which the retreat of the garrison was cut off, as well as for his assistance on all occasions."

At this time the difficulty of procuring a sufficient quantity of grain for the Cavalry was so great that Colonel Wellesley issued an order in which he recommended Officers Commanding Regiments to begin immediately to accustom the horses to eat either Jowary* or Chenna, both of which were produced in all parts of the country in which the troops were then serving.

On the 8th July Colonel Wellesley crossed the river Wurda near Deogherry, and moved towards Savanoor which he reached on the

* Jowary is a grain resembling Maize. Chenna is a Vetch commonly known as Bengal gram which being little grown in the South the horses were generally unaccustomed to. The reason for their alleged aversion to Jowary is not so obvious, as that grain is and has been quite common in Southern India.

Digitized by Google

12th idem. Dhoondiah, who had advanced as far as the Fort at Koondgul, about 20 miles north of Savanoor, retired on the 13th, leaving a garrison of 600 men in Koondgul which was stormed and carried on the evening of the 14th with trifling loss.

Capture of the Fort of Koondgul.

Camp at Luckmaisir, Tuesday, 15th July 1800.

"Colonel Wellesley's thanks are due to Colonel Stevenson for the disposition which he made of the Cavalry yesterday round the Fort of Koondgul and to the Officers and troops who attacked and carried that place; viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Tolfrey, Major Powis, Captain Balfour of the Artillery, and to Captain Todd and the Grenadiers of the 73rd Regiment who escaladed it in the most spirited manner. His thanks are also due to Lieutenant-Colonel Torin for the assistance received from him."

In a letter addressed to the Adjutant-General, dated at Savanoor on the 18th of the same month, Colonel Wellesley says:—

"The troops attacked Koondgul after a march of above 22 miles, and that they had been under arms above 12 hours. The Cavalry surrounded the place; the gateway was attacked by the 1st* of the 12th, and an endeavour was made to blow it open while the Grenadiers of the 73rd Regiment under Captain Todd supported by those of the 1st of the 8th,† escaladed the curtain on the opposite side with a spirit which overcame every obstacle."

On the 16th July Colonel Wellesley relieved Sirhetty then besieged, after which he returned to Savanoor for his baggage and provisions.

On the 25th he marched for Dummul, and took that Fort by assault on the morning of the 26th.

Camp at Dummul, Saturday, 26th July 1800.

"Colonel Wellesley cannot sufficiently express his satisfaction at the conduct of the troops engaged in the assault of Dummul this morning. The success in so short a time against a fort of such strength which held out against the enemy for several weeks will add to the reputation which the troops have already acquired in this country. Colonel Wellesley will not fail to report their conduct to the Commander-in-Chief."

Capture of the Fort of Dummul.

---

* 23rd Regiment M. L. I.

† 8th Regiment M. N. I.

Digitized by Google

"His thanks are particularly due to Colonel Stevenson for his disposition of the Cavalry, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Capper,* Major Desse,† and Captain Macpherson of the 77th Regiment who led the three attacks, also to Ensign Hooper of the 73rd Regiment who headed the party which entered the Fort near the gate, and of whose conduct Major Desse reports most favorably: and to Captain Heitland and his corps of Pioneers."

Fall of Gudduk.

On the 27th the force moved on to the Fort at Gudduk, which had been evacuated by the enemy as soon as the accounts of the fall of Dummul arrived. From Gudduk, Colonel Wellesley proceeded northwards towards the Malpurba, and making a forced march with the Cavalry he surprised Dhoondiah's camp on the banks of the river near the Fort of Manowly on the afternoon of the 3rd and immediately attacked it.

The following is an extract from Colonel Wellesley's report to the Adjutant-General:—

Camp on the Malpurba opposite Manowly, 31st July 1800.

Cavalry action at Manowly.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I have had it in my power to strike another blow against Dhoondiah.

* * * *

"I arrived here with the Cavalry about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and found the camp standing, and that we had surprised the enemy. I instantly attacked his camp with the Cavalry only. Lieutenant-Colonel Torin attacked their left with the 1st and 4th Regiments, and Colonel Stevenson and Colonel Pater their front and right with the 25th Dragoons and 2nd Regiment of Cavalry. The camp was strong with its rear to the Malpurba, covered by the Fort of Manowly on the other side of it and a deep nullah along its front and left. The 2nd Regiment of Cavalry under these circumstances was the only corps which got into it; but every person there was either killed or driven into the river. All the baggage, two elephants, many camels, horses, bullocks, &c., &c., fell into our hands."

Dispositions of the force in order to bring Dhoondiah to action.

Early in August Colonel Stevenson was sent up the Malpurba in pursuit of Dhoondiah with the 4th Regiment, and a detachment of Infantry from Hyderabad under Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser; but Dhoondiah having

* 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment, now 15th Regiment M. N. I.

† 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, now 8th Regiment M. N. I.

The 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, now the 20th Regiment M. N. I. was also present

Digitized by Google

turned towards the east, Colonel Stevenson was instructed to proceed along the southern bank of the river Gutpurba, Colonel Wellesley himself taking the northern side of the Malpurba, while a body of Mahratta horse and another of the Nizam's Cavalry swept the intermediate country. On the 24th August the river Malpurba having suddenly fallen considerably, Dhoondiah crossed it that night near Boodihall, and entered the Nizam's country at Moodgul. He was immediately followed up by Stevenson along the south of the Kistna, while Colonel Wellesley kept along the north of the Toombuddra; the Nizam's Cavalry and the Mahratta horse moving in the centre as before. By these dispositions Dhoondiah was driven into the Raichoor Doab, and finally surprised and entirely defeated by Colonel Wellesley on the 18th September at Conahgul near the river Toombuddra. The following is an extract from his report to Government:—

Defeat and death of Dhoondiah at Conahgul.

Camp at Yepulpervy, September 10th, 1800.

* * * * *

"I moved forward this morning and met his army at a place called Conahgul about six miles from hence. He was on his march and to the westward, apparently with the design of passing between the Mahratta and Mogul Cavalry, and my detachment, which he supposed to be at Chinnoor. He had only a large body of Cavalry, apparently 5,000, which I immediately attacked with the 19th and 25th Dragoons, and the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Cavalry.

The enemy was strongly posted with his rear and left flank covered by the village and rock of Conahgul, and stood for some time with apparent firmness, but such was the rapidity and determination of the charge made by those four regiments, which I was obliged to form in one line in order at all to equalise in length that of the enemy, that the whole gave way and were pursued by my Cavalry for many miles. Many, among others Dhoondiah Waugh, were killed, and the whole body dispersed, and were scattered in small parties over the face of the country. Part of the enemy's baggage was still remaining in his camp about three miles from Conahgul; I returned thither and got possession of elephants, camels, and everything he had."

"The complete defeat and dispersion of the enemy's force, and above all the death of Dhoondiah Waugh, puts an end to this warfare; and I cannot avoid taking this opportunity of expressing my sense of the conduct of the troops. Upon this last occasion their determined

Digitized by Google

valour and discipline were conspicuous, and their conduct and that of their Commanding Officers, Colonel Pater,* Major Patterson,† Major Blacquiere,‡ Captain Doveton,§ and Captain Price,‖ have deserved my most particular approbation; at the same time I must inform you that all the troops have undergone, with the greatest patience and perseverance, a series of fatiguing services."

It may possibly be thought that the account given above ought not to have found a place in the history of the 4th, but as that regiment served with Colonel Wellesley's detachment during the greater part of the operations, and was also mainly instrumental in enabling him to bring Dhoondiah to the final action at Conahgul, it has been considered advisable to insert it for the sake of completing the narrative.

Remnant of Dhoondiah forces dispersed at Deodroog.

Colonel Stevenson came up with the remnant of Dhoondiah's force on the afternoon of the day of the action while it was in the act of crossing the Kistna near Deodroog and dispersed it, taking the remaining cannon and baggage.

The services of the detachment on that occasion; as well as throughout the whole service, were thus acknowledged by Colonel Wellesley in his report to the Commander-in-Chief.

"*Camp at Yepulpervy, September* 13*th,* 1800."

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I have this day received a report from Colonel Stevenson of his proceedings on the 10th instant by which it appears that near Deodroog he came up with, and took the only two remaining guns the enemy had, a quantity of baggage, camels, bullocks, brinjarries, &c., &c., and that he dispersed, and threw the whole into confusion."

* * * *

Colonel Wellesley's acknowledgment of the services of Colonel Stevenson's detachment.

"I attribute the opportunity which was given of destroying the enemy's army to the movements of the detachments under Colonel Stevenson. In no part of the army has there been greater exertion or more fatigue, or has it been more cheerfully borne; and

* 2nd Cavalry.
† H. M.'s 19th Light Dragoons.
‡ H. M.'s 25th Light Dragoons.
§ 1st Cavalry.
‖ 2nd Cavalry.

Digitized by Google

I conceive Colonel Stevenson, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser,* and the officers and troops under their orders, to be entitled to my approbation, and to the favorable report of their conduct which I now make to you."

Thanks of Government and of the Governor-General in Council.

The troops employed received the thanks of the Madras Government, and also of the Governor-General in Council; and in December of the same year the services of Colonel Wellesley having been required for the organisation of an expedition proposed against the French Islands, Colonel Stevenson was appointed to succeed him in the command of Mysore, Malabar and Canara, in acknowledgment of his services while second in command during the operations against Dhoondiah.

Increase to the pay of Subadars of Cavalry.

In July 1800 the pay of the Native Infantry, Gun Lascars, and Pioneers on the Establishment of Fort St. George was raised, and that of the Subadars of Cavalry was also increased as follows, viz.:—

"Subadars of Cavalry who shall actually have served ten years in that rank shall receive an addition to their present pay of eight star pagodas per month."

"Subadars of Cavalry who shall actually have served six years in that rank shall receive an addition of three star pagodas per month to their present pay."

"The pay of Subadars of Cavalry who may not actually have served six years in the rank, shall continue to be as at present, twenty-six star pagodas per month."

The same order contained the following clauses regarding the pensions of men belonging to the Cavalry, and regarding the pay of Recruit Boys:—

Cavalry not to be admitted to the invalid establishment.

"No class of Native Cavalry shall in future be invalided, but officers and men, of whatever class or rank, shall, when judged unfit for the service by the proper Committees, be pensioned on half the net pay which they respectively enjoyed at the time of being transferred to the Non-Effective List."

* * * *

* Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's Detachment was composed of the present 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, 1st and 6th Regiments Native Infantry.

Flank Companies 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Native Infantry.

Digitized by Google

"It is to be understood that the pay of the boys under the description of Sepoy* Recruits is to be the same, whether belonging to the corps of Cavalry or Infantry, or Gun Lascars; that is to say, one pagoda per month; but they are not to receive batta in any situation until they are of age to be put on the effective strength of such corps respectively."

Pay of Recruit Boys of all arms of the service to be the same.

1801.

In May 1801 the following order was issued regarding the delivery of standards to the army:—

New standards issued to the army.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 22nd May 1801.

* * * *

"Commanding Officers of corps of Cavalry and Infantry belonging to the Fort St. George Establishment are ordered to transmit to the Office of the Adjutant-General of the Army an indent for a set of standards or colours for their respective corps, which will be made in conformity to the Flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and forwarded to corps as soon as practicable."

* * * *

"It is also ordered that the delivery of standards and colours to corps shall be observed with a solemnity due to the occasion. Each corps shall receive its standards or colours under a general salute, and shall afterwards fire a *feu-de-joye* in celebration of the event."

On the 7th July an order was issued regarding the colour of the facings, and standards of the Cavalry, and those of the 4th Regiment were then ordered to be deep yellow, and the lace worn by the Officers to be silver.

Colour of standards and of facings.

About the end of July, Lieutenant-General Sir James Stuart assumed command of the army, and on the 25th August he issued an order from which the following is an extract:—

General regulations introduced for the conduct of the Forces.

"Lieutenant-General Stuart with a view of introducing an uniform system of doing duty in the army, corresponding with that lately published for the guidance of His Majesty's Forces under authority of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, is pleased to establish the following general regulations and orders for the conduct of the Forces serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George."

* In October 1785, a certain number of the sons or near relatives of Sepoys were admitted on the establishments of Battalions, partly as a benefit and encouragement to old and deserving men, and partly as a nursery for Recruits. This institution with some modifications still exists.

Digitized by Google

Every Officer serving in the Presidency was directed to furnish himself with a copy of these regulations which consisted of ten separate Sections or Chapters, viz. :—

1. Rotation of Duties.
2. Field.
3. Garrison.
4. Sentries.
5. Mounting of Guards.
6. Orderly Men.
7. Sick Officers.
8. Leave of Absence.
9. Orders.
10. Casualties.

Two paragraphs of these regulations are given here as illustrating the usages of the time in certain particulars.

Garrison—Para 5—

"Officers of the army are expected to appear at all times in their Regimentals, and it is to be understood that an Officer's dress is not complete without side arms."

Officers always to appear in uniform.

Orderly Men—Para 1—

"The attachment of Orderly Soldiers to Officers being solely for the performance of duties purely military, the disgraceful practice of employing native soldiers in carrying articles of table consumption! in running by the sides of palankeens! in supplying the place of domestics and horsekeepers behind carriages and bandies! and in following close at the heels of mounted horses, is to be discontinued, and no Orderly Soldier, except on urgent occasion, is to exceed the regulated military pace in the execution of his duty."

The employment of native soldiers as personal attendants prohibited.

"2nd.—Orderly Soldiers must always be considered on duty, and included in details required for that purpose, both generally and regimentally. It is at the same time to be understood that carrying an Officer's arms (which can never be so properly disposed of as by his side) is not considered the military duty of another."

Shortly after the mutiny at Vellore in 1806, when the causes of that outbreak, and of the successful maintenance of the secrecy of the design, were under discussion, the order quoted above, as well as another regarding Recruit Boys, was called in question as tending to destroy the intimate association formerly existing between the Sepoys and their Officers, which, although liable to abuse, was not without redeeming points ; it was also contended that the performance of the services specified was considered more a privilege than a degradation. This

Digitized by Google

view appears to have been adopted by the Commander-in-Chief who, in an order dated 22nd August 1806, in which he called the attention of all Officers to the imperative necessity of becoming thoroughly conversant with Hindoostanee, went on to rescind that part of the orders of 1801 by which the attachment of the boys of the Sepoy Recruit Establishment to the European Officers of Corps as Orderlies was prohibited, and concluded with these words:—

"His Excellency has been induced to adopt this decision from the conviction that the advantage gained by the restriction of the boys to duties purely military has not balanced the injury the service has sustained by the loss of that facility to the acquirement of a common language, and knowledge of Native customs which their former attachment to the junior Officers produced."

Service in the Ceded Districts.

For several months during this year the 4th Regiment served in the Ceded Districts with a field force under Major-General Dugald Campbell which was employed to repress the disturbances which had arisen therein since their cession by the Nizam in October 1800.

The operations were successful, and the troops were thanked by Government on the 2nd October in an order which was republished by the Commander-in-Chief on the 7th idem,—

"The Governor in Council has great pleasure in observing the success with which the Officer Commanding the forces in the Ceded Country has accomplished the establishment of tranquillity in those provinces: the indefatigable activity, the judicious arrangements, and the cordial co-operation of Major-General Campbell with the civil authority, are highly honorable to that Officer."

"The Governor in Council has also much pleasure in noticing the zeal, discipline, and gallantry displayed by the troops under the command of Major-General Campbell in the several instances in which their services have been required to enforce and establish the authority of the British Government in the Ceded Country."

That country, however, was not yet reduced to order, for in the month of December it was found necessary to send a detachment against the Polygar of Ternakul, a fort about 17 miles east of Adoni. This detachment was placed under the command of Major Strachan, 6th Cavalry, and was composed as follows, viz.:—

H. M.'s 25th Light Dragoons and the 4th and 6th Native Cavalry.

Digitized by Google

A Detachment of Artillery.

The 2nd Battalion, 4th Regiment N. I. (present 15th Regiment M. N. I.)
„ 1st „ 12th „ „ („ 23rd „ W. L. I.)
„ 2nd „ 15th „ „ („ 30th „ M. N. I.)

The place was attacked on the 14th December, but the assault was repulsed with the loss of 63 Officers and men killed and wounded; of the 4th Regiment 2 Havildars and 2 horses were killed, and 1 Lieutenant, 7 Privates, and 2 horses wounded.

Repulse at Ternakul.

Major-General Campbell arrived a few days afterwards with H. M.'s 73rd Regiment; and the fort was again assaulted on the 20th, but with a similar result, which was attributed to the want of artillery of sufficient calibre; the light field-pieces in camp having been unequal to effect a good breach. The loss on this occasion was 203 Officers and men killed and wounded, of whom 1 Jemadar, 3 Privates, and 1 Second Tindal (attached to the Gallopers) belonged to the 4th Cavalry.

Second repulse at Ternakul.

Breaching guns were afterwards brought up, and the place was carried on the 30th December with the loss of 1 horse killed, and 5 men wounded.

Capture of Ternakul.

On the 24th May 1802 it was resolved that the detail of 120 Troopers serving with the Governor-General's Body Guard in Bengal should be borne on the strength of the Madras Cavalry, and on the 12th July this resolution was carried into effect by distributing the men of the said detail amongst the seven regiments in the proportion of 18 Troopers and 18 horses to the 1st, and 17 Troopers and 17 horses to each of the other regiments. It was also directed that these details should be returned as "on command with the Governor-General's Body Guard at Bengal."

The Madras Troopers, serving with the Governor-General's Body Guard, to be borne on the strength of the Madras Regiments.

The following order was issued at the same time:—

Reduction in the number of privates.

"Exclusive of the 12 men detached from Native Cavalry Regiments to the breeding stud who are still to be borne and returned as "supernumeraries," each regiment is to be reduced on the 31st instant to the strength of 390 private troopers by discharging from corps respectively such men surplus to the number, as have been most recently enlisted in the service."

Digitized by Google

"Eighteen troop horses, the number required for the artillery attached to a Native Cavalry Regiment, viz., two for the European Artillery men, and sixteen for the draft of the guns and tumbrils, are to be borne upon the strength of Regiments of Native Cavalry supernumerary to the established proportion of troop horses for those corps, viz., 441.

The horses for the guns of Cavalry to be borne as Supernumerary.

On the 14th October the following order was issued regarding the dress of Officers of Cavalry:—

"Officers of Native Cavalry Regiments are permitted on the ordinary duties of the corps to wear jackets of the colours and fashion established in General Orders of 7th July 1801, with one row of lace or twist (according to the trimming of Regiments) round the collar, one row upon the upper edge of the cuff, and a narrow lace or twist upon the outer edge of the jacket and of the pocket."

Dress of Officers.

"White pantaloons and half boots with spurs attached, round black hats, and regulation feather are to be worn with the foregoing jackets."

In November the proportion of Gun Lascars attached to the Artillery of Regiments of Cavalry was reduced as follows:—

Number of Gun Lascars reduced.

A Regiment of European Cavalry ... One 1st Tindal, 10 Lascars
„ Native „ ... One 2nd „ 8 „

In April 1803 the Cavalry Regiments were directed to recruit without delay to the full complement of seventy privates per troop exclusive of authorised supernumeraries.

1803.

The 4th Regiment was actively engaged during the Mahratta War of 1803 and 1804 and was present at the relief of Poonah by the Cavalry Division on the 20th April 1803, at the siege and capture of Ahmednugger in August, the battle of Assaye* on the 23rd September, the battle of Argaum† on the 29th November, and the siege and capture of the fortress at Gawilghur‡ in December.

Mahratta War.

The Regiment was particularly distinguished at the battle of Assaye where it charged side by side with the 19th Dragoons. Captain Mackay,§ and 1 Jemadar, 1 Trumpeter, 13 Privates, and 69 horses were killed, and Cornet Meredith, 2 Havildars, 24 Privates, and 22 horses were wounded.

Battle of Assaye.

* Nizam's Dominions about 27 miles north of Jaulnah.
† In West Berar about 29 miles north of Akola.
‡ In East Berar about 14 miles north-west of Ellichpoor.
§ Vide Roll of Casualties, Appendix B.

Digitized by Google

The troops engaged on that occasion received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, and were permitted to carry honorary colours with a Device. The following are extracts from the order, dated at Fort William, 30th October 1803.

Order of the Governor-General in Council.

"The Governor-General in Council signifies his warmest applause of the exemplary order and steadiness with which the troops advanced under a most destructive fire against a body of the enemy's Infantry considerably superior in number, and determined to oppose a vigorous resistance to our attack. The numerous Infantry of the enemy were driven from their powerful Artillery at the point of the bayonet with an alacrity and resolution truly worthy of British Soldiers, and the firmness and discipline manifested by our brave Infantry in repelling the great body of the enemy's Cavalry merit the highest commendation."

"The Governor-General in Council has remarked with great satisfaction the gallant and skilful conduct of the Cavalry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and particularly of H. M.'s 19th Regiment of Dragoons, a corps distinguished in India by a long and uninterrupted course of arduous service and of progressive honor."

* * * *

"In testimony of the high honor acquired by the army under the personal command of Major-General Wellesley at the battle of Assaye, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order that honorary colours with a device properly suited to commemorate that signal and splendid victory, be presented to the corps of Cavalry and Infantry employed on that glorious occasion. The names of the brave officers and men who fell at the battle of Assaye will be commemorated together with the circumstances of the action upon the public monument to be erected at Fort William to the memory of those who have fallen in the public service during the present campaign."

Revision of the establishment for Cavalry guns.

In the month of May of this year the establishment of horses attached to the guns of the Regiments of Cavalry was revised as follows :—

Head Quarters, Camp Goodegonoor, 12th May 1803.

"The regulations of 12th July last regarding the number of horses to be attached to the Cavalry guns having been confined to the 3lb calibres attached to the Native Regiments, the Commander-in-Chief deems it expedient in consequence of the various calibres of ordnance

Digitized by Google

now employed as galloper guns, to publish a regulation fixing the number of horses to be allotted to each description of ordnance; and the quantity of harness for which the regulated monthly allowance will be granted when such ordnance are attached to Cavalry Regiments."

	Horses.	Allowance for Harness.
To two 12lb. calibres with 2 tumbrils	... 40	28 Pagodas.
„ 6 „ „ „	... 26	24 „
„ 3 „ „ „	... 18	16 „

"The extra feed and attendance for Gun Horses to be drawn agreeably to the above regulation."

1804.

Defeat of the enemy at Munkaisir.

In January 1804 the late Killadar of Ahmednuggur, having collected a considerable body of men, of whom many were Arabs, commenced plundering the country, and evaded our troops for some time until General Wellesley, with a select detachment composed of the Cavalry Brigade, and about 2,000 Infantry, came up with him at the walled village of Munkaisir* on the 5th February and gave him a total defeat, taking at the same time a large quantity of plunder of all kinds. General Wellesley, in writing an account of the affair to Major, afterwards Sir John Malcolm, spoke of the Detachment as follows: "The exertion made by the troops is the greatest I ever witnessed. Everything was over by 12 o'clock on the 5th, and I think that by that time the Infantry must have marched 60 miles from 6 in the morning on the 4th. We halted from 12 in the day till 10 at night on the 4th, so that we marched 60 miles with Infantry in 20 hours."

Major-General Wellesley's farewell order to the army.

Major-General Wellesley's services having been required at Madras, he proceeded there in July and thence to Calcutta, but before quitting the army he issued a farewell order from which the following is an extract:—

"Upon the occasion of quitting the army in consequence of the orders of the Governor-General, Major-General Wellesley once more returns his thanks to the officers and troops for their uniform good conduct since he has had the honor of commanding them. In the space of little more than a year, those in this quarter in particular, now composing the subsidiary forces serving with the Peshwah, and the Subadar of the Deccan, and those which are under orders to march to the southward, have been tried in every mode in which it is

* Nizam's Dominions about 13 miles north-east of Parrainda.

Digitized by Google

possible to try troops, and have uniformly manifested that patience under fatigues and severity of climate, that activity and perseverance in labour, and bravery and discipline in action which are the characteristic qualities of the best soldiers: their success and the honor which the troops have acquired are proportionate to the good qualities which they have displayed; on which qualities Major-General Wellesley has always had the fullest reliance in every emergency of the service. He now recommends to them an adherence to the principles which have brought them with honor through so many difficulties, as the certain pledge of future success. Major-General Wellesley has frequently reported the good conduct of the troops to the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General, and has recommended them to the notice of their Excellencies. He will not fail to recommend individuals who have had opportunities of distinguishing themselves whenever an occasion may offer: and he assures all that he shall ever remember, and reflect with satisfaction on their conduct and services, and that in every situation in which he may be placed he will be happy to forward their views."

Detail furnished towards the formation of the 8th Cavalry.

In May 1804, the 8th Regiment of Cavalry was raised at Arcot, on which occasion the 4th Regiment transferred thereto 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 4 Naigues and 4 Privates, all of whom received a step in rank.

The Cavalry formed into 4 Brigades.

The eight Regiments of Cavalry were then formed into four Brigades of two Regiments each, the 4th and 8th composing the 4th Brigade. It was also directed that each Brigade should be commanded by a Colonel and that each Regiment should continue to have a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major according to the fixed establishment.

Service in the Chittoor Pollams.

The 4th Regiment returned to the Carnatic in September and was sent shortly afterwards into the Chittoor District against the Polygars of that part of the country, and continued so employed until about the middle of 1805 when it went into cantonment at Conatoor.

In September 1804 Government determined that provision should be made for the families of Native Officers and Soldiers killed in action.

Digitized by Google

The following is an extract from the order issued on the occasion:—

Provision for the families of the Native Soldiery killed in action.

"His Lordship in Council under those impressions considers it to be peculiarly incumbent upon the justice and liberality of the British Government, that provision should be made for the families of the Native Officers and Soldiers who may die in battle, in all cases where the services of the Troops shall have been found deserving of approbation, and His Lordship in Council can consider no case more justly to merit the application of that principle than in regard to the Native Troops who were employed during the late memorable campaign in the Deccan."

"His Lordship in Council has accordingly been pleased to adopt and to publish the following resolution for general information":—

"1st.—That the half pay of his rank shall be allowed to the nearest Heir of every Native Officer and Soldier of Cavalry, Infantry, Pioneers, and Gun Lascars who has died in battle, or in consequence of wounds received during the late war against the Mahratta confederates."

"2nd.—That in cases where the deceased Officers and Soldiers may have left sons, the provision shall be continued during the term of 12 years only."

"3rd.—That in cases where the families of the deceased Officers and Soldiers may consist only of women and aged persons, the provision shall be continued during the life of the nearest heir of the family."

* * * * *

On the 8th September of the same year the services of Subadar Cawder Nawauz Khan of the 4th Regiment were acknowledged in the following order of Government:—

Acknowledgment of the services of Subadar Cawder Nawauz Khan.

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having received from the Honorable Major-General Wellesley, through the channel of the Commander-in-Chief, a representation of the eminent services which have been rendered by Subadar Cawder Nawauz Khan of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, His Lordship in Council feels great satisfaction in publishing his approbation of the merits of that Native Officer."

"Subadar Cawder Nawauz Khan having acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the Honorable Major-General Wellesley in situations of a confidential and important nature during the late campaign

Digitized by Google

in the Deccan, and his nearest relations having fallen in battle in the service of the British Government; His Lordship in Council has been pleased in consideration of the Subadar's present age and infirmities, to reward the claims of that veteran Officer by granting to him a pension equal to the full pay and batta of his rank with the usual allowance of a palankeen."

Sir John Malcolm's account of the services of Cawder Nawauz Khan.

The account given below, of the services of this Native Officer, is taken from an article in the Quarterly Review for January 1818 written by Sir John Malcolm:—

"Cawder Beg, late Subadar of the 4th Regiment, may be deemed throughout his life as one of the most distinguished Officers of the Native Cavalry of Madras. In 1790* he was attached to Colonel Floyd as an Orderly Subadar when that Officer, who had been reconnoitering with a small detachment, was attacked by a considerable body of the enemy's horse. Nothing but the greatest exertions of every individual could have saved the party from being cut off. Those of Cawder Beg were the most conspicuous, and they received a reward of which he was proud to the last hour of his life; an English sabre was sent to him with the name of Colonel Floyd upon it, and an inscription stating that it was the reward of valour. But personal courage was the least quality of Cawder Beg. His talents eminently fitted him for the exercise of Military command. During the campaign of 1799 it was essential to prevent the enemy's looties, a species of Cossack horse, from penetrating between the columns and the rear guard, and plundering any part of that immense train of provisions and luggage which it was necessary to carry to Seringapatam. Cawder Beg, with two or three of his relations from the Native Cavalry, and a select body of Infantry, were placed under the orders of Captain Malcolm who was their political representative with the army of the Subah of the Deccan, and commanded a considerable body of the troops of that prince.

* He then belonged to the 5th or "Darley's" Regiment which was broken up on the reorganisation in 1796. Colonel Floyd's Escort consisted of a Corporal and 6 men of H. M.'s 19th Dragoons, and 24 men of Darley's Regiment. The following is an extract of a letter from the Adjutant-General to Lieut.-Colonel Floyd, dated 18th August 1790:—

"The Commander-in-Chief is highly delighted with the decided and spirited manner in which you so successfully attacked the superior numbers of the enemy's horse that appeared on your arrival near Oucarro (about 7½ miles south of Suttiamungalum in the District of Coimbatore.) * * * The General also notices with much satisfaction your report of the good conduct of Subadar Cawder Beg and Mahomed Hoossain of Darley's Regiment."

Digitized by Google

Captain Malcolm, who had applied for Cawder Beg on account of his reputation, prevailed upon Meer Allum, the leader of the Subah's forces to place a Corps of 2,000 of his best regular horse under the Subadar's orders. Two days after the Corps was formed, an orderly trooper came up to Captain Malcolm and told him that Cawder Beg was engaged with some of the enemy's horsemen."

"Captain Malcolm hastened to the spot with some alarm for the result, and determined if Cawder Beg was victor to reprove him most severely for a conduct so unsuited to the station in which he had been placed. The fears he entertained for his safety were soon dispelled as he saw him advancing on foot with two swords in his hand which he hastened to present to Captain Malcolm, begging at the same time he would restrain his indignation at his apparent rashness till he heard his reasons; then speaking to him aside, he said :—"

"Though the General of the Nizam's army was convinced by your statement of my competence to the command you have entrusted me with, I observed that the high born and high titled leaders of the horse he placed under my orders, looked at my close jacket, straight pantaloons, and European boots with contempt, and thought themselves disgraced by being told to obey me. I was therefore tempted, on seeing a well-mounted horseman of Tippoo's challenge their whole line, to accept a combat which they declined. I promised not to use fire arms, and succeeded in cutting him down; a relation came to avenge his death. I wounded him and have brought him prisoner. You will (he added smiling) hear a good report of me at the Durbar of Meer Allum this evening and the service will go on better for what has passed—and I promise most sacredly to fight no more single combats."

* * * * *

"The consequence was as the Subadar had anticipated. That the different Chiefs who were placed under him vied in respect and obedience, and so well were the incessant* efforts of this body directed that scarcely a load of grain was lost, hardly a day passed that the activity and stratagem of Cawder Beg did not delude some of the enemy's plunderers to their destruction."

"It would fill a volume to give a minute account of the actions of this gallant Officer; he was the Native Aide-de-Camp of General

*These services were acknowledged by the Governor-General in Council, 1799; vide *supra*.

Digitized by Google

Dugald Campbell when that Officer reduced the Ceded Districts; he attended Sir Arthur Wellesley (the present Duke of Wellington) in the campaign of 1803, and was employed by that Officer in the most confidential manner. At the end of this campaign, during which he had several opportunities of distinguishing himself, Cawder Beg, who had received a pension from the English Government, and whose pride was flattered by being created an Omrah* of the Deccan by the Nizam, retired, but he did not long enjoy the distinction he had obtained. He died in 1806 worn out with the excessive fatigue to which he had for many years exposed himself."

Additional Pension granted to Subadar Cawder Nawauz Khan by the Governor-General in Council.

It would appear from the following extract of a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 30th July 1806, that an additional pension was granted to the Subadar by the Governor-General subsequently to that authorized by the order of the Madras Government in September 1804 quoted above.

"Para 514—Desirous of affording due rewards for extraordinary services performed by our Native Officers, we acquiesce in the additional pension of Rupees 100 per month granted by the Governor-General in Council to Subadar Cawder Nawauz Khan of your Native Cavalry in the manner stated in the letter from the Secretary to the Supreme Government of the 5th November 1804, and we approve of your resolution of the 8th February following, permitting the Subadar to retain the horse he had rode for eight years, and which was wounded under him at the battle of Argaum."

1805.

Havildar Shaikh Abdul Cawder pensioned as Jemadar.

In March 1805 the services of Havildar Shaikh Abdul Cawder of the 4th Cavalry were acknowledged and rewarded in the following Order:—

Fort Saint George, 22nd March 1805.

* * * *

"His Lordship in Council also avails himself with satisfaction of the occasion for conferring a mark of His Lordship's approbation of the conduct of Shaikh Abdul Cawder, late a Havildar in the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry."

"It having appeared that Shaikh Abdul Cawder has been employed during a period of twenty-seven years in the service of the Company; that he has conducted himself with distinguished gallantry, and has

* He received the title of Cawder Nawauz Khan, or Cawder the favoured lord.

Digitized by Google

been severely wounded in different actions which he has fought; His Lordship in Council has been pleased to confer on that Native Officer the pension of a Jemadar to which rank he was about to have been promoted when disabled from further duty in the battle of Assaye."

Draft furnished towards the formation of the Native Troop of Horse Artillery.

In April Government resolved to form a troop of Native Horse Artillery to be composed of drafts from the battalion of Artillery and from the regiments of Native Cavalry. The draft furnished from the 4th Regiment was composed of,—

1	Jemadar	to be drafted as	Subadar.
1	Naigue	„ „	Havildar.
1	Private	„ „	Naigue.
14	Privates	„ „	Privates.

The Officers in command of the several regiments of Cavalry were particularly desired to see that the drafts consisted of young active men of the best character and good horsemen.

Details sent from each regiment to Arcot for instruction.

At the close of this year the following Order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of ensuring a uniform system of drill and discipline in the Native Cavalry:—

"*Head Quarters Choultry Plain, 30th December* 1805."

"Detachments from the several regiments of Native Cavalry having been ordered to Arcot for the purpose of instruction in one uniform system of discipline under the direction of Mr. Neville of H. M.'s 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, that Officer has been appointed to this duty under the general superintendence of the Officer Commanding at Arcot."

1806.

Medical aid allowed gratis to Native Corps.

In February 1806 the monthly stoppages, which until that time had been authorised in Native Corps for the purpose of defraying the expense of Medical aid and country medicines, were discontinued, and it was ordered that the Native Dressers doing duty with Corps should in future be borne on the strength, and be paid at the cost of Government. The establishment of Dressers was at the same time fixed at one for each regiment of Cavalry and two for each battalion of Native Infantry. Their pay was fixed at 10 Pagodas (35 Rupees) each per mensem.

Digitized by Google

In June, the Government issued the following Order with the view of promoting the more general introduction of Regimental Messes:—

Allowance for the support of Regimental Messes.

"*Fort Saint George, 30th June* 1806."

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that the following monthly allowances shall be granted as an encouragement to the formation of well-regulated Messes to all Corps in which Messes now are, or may hereafter be, established (when not furnished with a Mess-room at the public charge) which are to provide for all expenses attending the accommodation of these Messes."

* * * *

"To each regiment of Native Cavalry, and each battalion of Native Infantry when actually marching, or in the field, 35 Pagodas (122½ Rupees) and when in cantonment or garrison, 18 Pagodas (63 Rupees) per month."

* * * *

Intelligence of the Mutiny at Vellore having reached the Cavalry Cantonment at Arcot early on the morning of the 10th July, Colonel Gillespie immediately set out with a Squadron of H. M.'s 19th Dragoons, and a strong troop of the 7th Native Cavalry, leaving orders for the rest to follow with the exception of a Detachment left behind for the purpose of keeping open the communication with the Cantonment. The following is an extract from Colonel Gillespie's report to Government, dated 12th July, in which he gives an account of the manner in which he obtained possession of the Fort:—

Mutiny at Vellore.

"I descended the ramparts with the 69th, and with the bayonet alone dispersed the sepoys who were formed in every direction, in order to clear the way for the charge of the Squadron of H. M.'s 19th Dragoons, who, ably supported by the Native Cavalry, advanced at full speed into the body of the place, headed by Captain Skelton, 19th Dragoons."

"At this moment the enemy kept up an incessant fire, and I have to regret the loss of many of the 69th who were destroyed by it. I soon found myself gallantly and ably supported by the main body of the Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, aided by Captain Mason, commanding the details, and Captain Doveton, commanding the 7th

Digitized by Google

Native Cavalry. The enemy soon broke and were pursued and cut up in all directions, and in about quarter-of-an-hour the Fort was entirely in our possession."

Detail of the 4th Regiment engaged at Vellore.

The details above mentioned consisted of 305 men of all ranks belonging to different regiments of Native Cavalry, and of whom 1 Subadar, 3 Jemadars, 5 Havildars, 6 Naigues, 1 Trumpeter and 50 Privates belonged to the 4th Regiment.

Thanks of Government to the Cavalry at Arcot.

The services of the Cavalry on this occasion were fully acknowledged by Government in an Order, dated 24th July 1806, from which the following are extracts :—

"To His Majesty's 19th Dragoons, and the whole of the Cavalry stationed at Arcot, too much praise cannot be given, and in particular to the advanced Squadron under Captain Young, conducted by Colonel Gillespie in person, and supported by a troop of the 7th Cavalry under Lieutenant Woodhouse.

* * * *

Rewards to the Native Cavalry engaged in the suppression of the Mutiny.

"It has been in every instance the earnest desire of this Government to distinguish such of the native troops as may have particularly signalised themselves in the performance of their duty, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers the application of this principle to be forcibly called for in the case of the detachment of Native Cavalry which proceeded to Vellore under the command of Colonel Gillespie."

"In adverting to the circumstances with which the insurrection at Vellore was attended, His Lordship in Council considers the alacrity and ardour manifested by the Native Cavalry in the re-establishment of order to have been in the highest degree meritorious, and His Lordship has accordingly resolved to confer on the Native Officers and Troopers of the Cavalry who shared in the honor of that service a reward proportioned to their merit."

"His Lordship in Council has been pleased to resolve that a *gold medal with a suitable inscription shall be presented to each of the Native Commissioned Officers; and that a silver medal shall be present-

* These Medals were not issued.

Digitized by Google

ed to each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private Trooper who accompanied the party of troops which proceeded from Arcot on the morning of the 10th instant, and it has been at the same time resolved to make a similar provision for the families of those Officers and Troopers in the event of their death, as was conferred by the General Order of the 3rd September 1804 on the families of Native Officers and Soldiers who lost their lives during the late Mahratta Campaign."

Extra pay to the Native Cavalry who were present at Vellore on the 10th July 1806.

Shortly after the publication of the preceding Order, Government, in preference to the provision which it had been proposed to make for the support of the families, resolved to grant the Officers and men an increase to their ordinary pay on the following scale, viz:—

Subadars	6	Pagodas	(21	Rupees)	each	per mensem.
Jemadars	4	„	(14	„)	„	„
Havildars.....	2	„	(7	„)	„	„
Naigues and Privates.	1	„	(3½	„)	„	„

It was further resolved that this additional allowance should be continued to the recipients after their discharge, or on their being pensioned, and this resolution was duly carried out.

1807.

Formation of a Depôt for the instruction of young Officers and Recruits.

In April 1807, a Cavalry Depôt for the instruction of young Officers and Recruits was established at Arcot under the command of Captain A. Davidson of the 4th Regiment.

Serjeant King, H. M.'s 22nd Light Dragoons, was appointed Adjutant and Riding Master to the Depôt, and a certain number of Rough Riders, Horses and accoutrements were ordered to be furnished from each regiment. The Officer Commanding the 4th was directed to send three Rough Riders of the 1st Class, 18 good Horses with their accoutrements, and the full proportion of followers (*i. e.*, horse-keepers and grass-cutters) and as many Recruits as he might consider to require instruction.

It was at the same time ordered that this Depôt should be subject to the control of the Inspecting Officer of Cavalry, and that the Riding-house at Arcot should be placed at the disposal of the institution; arrangements being made for its occasional use by the Regiments at the Station.

Digitized by Google

Scale of pensions.

On the 13th May the following scale of pensions to Native Cavalry was published in Orders:—

	P.	F.	C.
Subadar, 1st Class	17	0	0
„ 2nd „	14	21	0
„ 3rd „	13	0	0
Jemadar	4	21	0
Havildar	3	0	0
Naigue	2	21	0
Trooper or Trumpeter	1	21	0
Farrier	3	0	0

1808.

Field Service on the Godavery.

During the early part of 1808, the Regiment was employed on Field Service against certain insurgent Chiefs on the upper Godavery, and in the neighbourhood of Ahmednuggur. This service having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, the Regiment went into cantonment at Jaulnah.

Body Guard ceases to be a separate Corps.

In the month of March the Governor's Body Guard was again discontinued as a separate Corps, and it was directed that the men and horses should be borne on the strength of the several Regiments of Cavalry and returned as "on command at Madras with the Body Guard." In conformity with this order, 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 1 Naigue, 1 Recruit Boy, 22 Privates, and 30 horses were borne on the returns of the 4th Regiment as Supernumeraries.

Hutting money granted to the Native Troops.

On the 3rd May of this year, the Regulation of 1802 regarding the provision and maintenance of Camp Equipage was abolished, and Hutting allowances on the following scale were then granted by Government to the Native Troops, for whom up to that time Officers Commanding Regiments and Battalions were, in consideration of a certain monthly allowance, bound to provide Hutting accommodation for their men when not encamped:—

Each	Subadar of Cavalry or Infantry	Rupees		24
„	Jemadar	„	„	„ 12
„	Havildar	„	„	„ 4
„	Naigue	„	„	„ 3
„	Private	„	„	„ 2

Digitized by Google

In December Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton marched from Jaulnah against the predatory troops of Holkar and other Chiefs with a Field Detachment composed of

Action at Amulnair.

1 Troop Horse Artillery
4th and 8th Regiments Native Cavalry
Detachments of the { 1st Battalion 10th Regt. (10th Regt. M. N. I.)
1st „ 12th „ (23rd „ „)
2d „ 17th „ (34th „ „)

After several forced marches Colonel Doveton succeeded in surprising the enemy at the Fort of *Amulnair in Candeish, and in defeating them with considerable loss. The following order was issued upon the occasion by the Governor-General in Council :—

"*Fort William, 30th January* 1809."

Complimentary Order by the Governor-General.

"The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has received the satisfactory intelligence that a detachment of the Subsidiary Force of Hyderabad under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, consisting of a corps of Horse Artillery, two Regiments of Native Cavalry, and twelve Companies of Native Infantry employed in the province of Candeish in the pursuit of the predatory force of the chiefs Mohiput Ram Holkar, Wahid Ally Khan, and Daudin Khan, after a forced march of near 100 miles having succeeded in surprising the enemy at the Fort of Amulnair on the morning of the 28th ultimo effected the complete dispersion of their troops consisting of between four or five thousand men, Cavalry and Infantry, captured the whole of their guns, baggage, and camp equipage, and near 1,000 horses. The loss on the part of the enemy is stated to have been very great. On the part of the British detachment between 20 and 30 men killed and wounded."

"2. The Governor-General in Council deems it proper on this occasion to express in the most public manner the high sense which he entertains of the zeal, judgment, and activity manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton in planning and executing this arduous enterprise, and of the distinguished perseverance, exertion, and gallantry of the Officers and troops under his command in accomplishing a march of near 100 miles in the space of 48 hours, and immediately attacking and defeating

* About 21 miles north-east of Dhooliah.

Digitized by Google

a superior force of the enemy whose depredations in the province of Candeish and in the territories of the allies of the British Government had so long disturbed the tranquillity of the Deccan, and had rendered necessary a combined movement of divisions of the subsidiary forces of Poonah and Hyderabad under the general direction of Colonel Wallace commanding the subsidiary force of Poonah."

"3. His Lordship in Council has great satisfaction also in acknowledging on this occasion the judgment and professional ability displayed by Colonel Wallace in framing the plan of combined operation between the two divisions of the subsidiary forces which led to the brilliant achievement devised by Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, and executed under his personal command with such exemplary success."

1809.
Field force under Colonel Close.

The Regiment formed part of the force which assembled in November 1809 under Colonel Barry Close for service in the Nagpore country then invaded by Ameer Khan. This force occupied Seronge in March 1810 and remained in the field until May when the greater part thereof, including the 4th, returned into cantonment.

1810.
Swords to be carried in waist belts.

In October 1810 an order was issued directing that the swords of all ranks in the Horse Artillery and Cavalry should be carried in a waist belt, and the cartouch boxes in a belt to be worn over the *left* shoulder.

1813.
Clothing of the Cavalry changed from red to dark blue.

In February 1813 the Clothing of the Cavalry was changed from red to dark blue, and it continued to be of that color until 1818 when it was altered by order of the Court of Directors to grey which has been worn ever since. The colors of the jackets, facings and lace of the 4th were determined by the following order.

"*Head Quarters Choultry Plain, 17th February* 1813."

"Under the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the Cavalry on this establishment shall be clothed in dark blue from the 1st January 1814, and that the following alterations be made in the facings, &c., &c., of the different regiments,

Digitized by Google

Cavalry.

Regiment.	Colour of Cuffs and Collars.	Colour of Lace.	Colour of Clothing of Trumpeters and Farriers.	Colour of Officers' buttons.	Officers' Lace.	Colour of 2nd and 3rd Standards.	Embroidery of the Standards.	Fringe on the Standards.
*	*			*			*	*
4th	Deep Yellow.	White.	Deep Yellow with blue.	White.	Silver.	Deep Yellow.	Silver.	Silver and Deep Yellow.
*	*			*			*	*

Early in 1815 the Regiment was ordered to join the Army of Reserve assembled on the river Toombuddra under the command of Sir Thomas Hislop to repel the incursions of the Pindarries, but the force not being required it was broken up on the 25th April.

1815.
Army of Reserve.

In the month of August the services of Subadar Syed Cossim of the 4th were acknowledged and rewarded by Government by the grant of the honorary distinction of a palankin with an allowance of 70 Rupees per mensem for its support, and it was also resolved at the same time that a pension equal to the half pay of his rank should be granted on his decease to his nearest heir.

Honorary reward to Subadar Syed Cossim.

In November of the same year the Regiment joined the force under Colonel Marriott formed at Gooty for the reduction of Kurnool, and was present at the surrender of the Fort at that place on the 15th December. The force was broken up in June 1816, and an ordinary garrison left in occupation of the district, on which occasion the following order was issued:—

Reduction of Kurnool.

"*Fort Saint George, 29th June* 1816."

"The Governor in Council takes the occasion of breaking up the Force assembled for field service in Kurnool, to publish in General Orders his entire satisfaction with the zeal and ability manifested by Colonel Marriott in all the operations of his late important charge. The exemplary conduct in every respect of the Officers and Soldiers who served under his command is also entitled to high commendation."

1816.
Complimentary Order.

Digitized by Google

The garrison remained in Kurnool until April 1817 when the British troops were withdrawn from that territory.

Surprise and defeat of the Pindarries at Cowah.

On the breaking up of the Kurnool Field Force the 4th Cavalry marched to Hyderabad, but shortly after arriving at that station the Regiment was ordered to Guntoor in consequence of the incursion into that district of a large body of Pindarries under Hoossain Buksh, otherwise known as Buksoo. These freebooters laid waste the Northern Circars, collected an immense quantity of plunder, committed acts of great barbarity, and managed to elude pursuit until their return, when several parties of them were overtaken and destroyed. The most important of these affairs was that at Cowah* on the 26th December 1816 where the 4th Regiment under the command of Major, afterwards Sir James Law Lushington K. C. B. surprised the Pindarry Camp, and gave these marauders a signal defeat, killing several hundred men, and taking about 1,200 horses.

The following orders were issued by the Governor and by the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion :—

1817.

"*Fort Saint George, 27th January* 1817."

Complimentary Order by Government.

"The Resident at Poonah in a Dispatch under date the 31st ultimo having communicated Major Lushington's report of the brilliant affair in which the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry was engaged with a body of predatory horse at Cowah on the 26th ultimo after rapidly accomplishing a march of 53 miles, the Governor in Council avails himself of the present opportunity to acknowledge the judgment, activity, and professional ability which have signalised Major Lushington's operations in this arduous service. The Governor in Council performs a pleasing part of his duty in conveying to the Officers, Native Officers and men of the Regiment under Major Lushington's command, his warmest thanks for their eminently meritorious exertions; and has the greatest satisfaction in distinguishing their exemplary achievement by the expression of the cordial approbation of the Government."

"The Governor in Council cannot close the public record of his sentiments on this occasion without deeply lamenting in the fate of the late Captain Thomas Darke of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, the loss which the service has sustained in this zealous, brave, and excellent Officer."

* In the District of Ahmednuggur near Pepry.

Digitized by Google

"*Head Quarters Choultry Plain, 1st February* 1817."

"On the occasion of publishing to the Army the Government General Order of the 27th ultimo, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief cannot refuse to himself the gratification of expressing his sentiments of applause and cordial approbation of the conduct of Major Lushington of the 4th Cavalry."

Complimentary Order by the Commander-in-Chief.

"The well established fame, and former services of the 4th Cavalry were sufficient pledges of the confidence with which that distinguished Regiment might be employed on any enterprise, but the indefatigable perseverance with which it persisted in its pursuit of an enemy whose rapidity of movement had hitherto eluded every other attempt to intercept, or come up with him, stands unrivalled, and places the character and judgment of Major Lushington in the most flattering point of view, not only for the zeal and ability with which he profited by his intelligence, and conducted his regiment, but for the spirit and decision with which he led his gallant soldiers into the midst of an enemy by whose vast superiority of numbers he might fairly have expected to have had a formidable adversary to contend with."

"The Commander-in-Chief offers to Major Lushington of the 4th Cavalry his warmest acknowledgments, as well as to the Officers, Native Officers and men of the regiment he commands, for their exemplary gallantry, zeal, and exertions."

"The congratulations of His Excellency would be as complete as they are sincere did not the loss of so valuable and brave an Officer as Captain Darke mix with them the duty of here paying a just but melancholy tribute of respect to his memory and services. He was killed in front of his standard animating his men by an example they can never forget."

1817.

Mahratta War.

In August 1817 the 4th and 8th Regiments and a Detachment of H. M.'s 22nd Light Dragoons, all under the command of Major Lushington, composed the Cavalry Brigade serving with the first or advanced Division of the Army of the Deccan under the personal command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Commander-in-Chief. The Brigade was present at the battle of Mahidpoor on the 21st December, and was honorably men-

Battle of Mahidpoor.

Digitized by Google

tioned in the Commander-in-Chief's Dispatch, dated 22nd idem, from which the following is an Extract:—

"The charge of the 1st and 2nd Brigades of Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Russell and Major Lushington consisting of the Detachment of His Majesty's 22nd Light Dragoons under Captain Vernon, the 3rd Regiment Cavalry under Lieutenant Clubley, the 4th Regiment Cavalry under Lieutenant Magnay, and the 8th Regiment Cavalry under Captain Martin, flanked by the Sillidar Horse under Captain Grant, was most judiciously timed, and admirably executed."

The loss* of the 4th on this occasion was trifling, viz., 2 Rank and File, and 7 horses killed, 1 Serjeant and 5 Rank and File wounded, and 4 horses missing. The Regiment bears the word "Mahidpoor" on its colors and appointments in commemoration of the event.

Colonel Deacon's Detachment.

About the end of November a Detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, of which one Squadron of the 4th Cavalry formed a part, assembled at Hurdah south of the Nerbuddah, and after several marches and counter marches succeeded in overtaking and dispersing a body of the enemy at Nawassa on the 30th January 1818. On the 12th February the detachment attacked the Fort at Kurrah about 30 miles south-west of Ahmednuggur, which capitulated a few days afterwards. On the 25th idem, it came before the strong Fort of Chakun which surrendered on the 27th, and the detachment then marched to Poonah. The following is an extract from the order issued by the Commander-in-Chief on receiving intelligence of the fall of Chakun:—

1818.

Capture of the Fort of Chakun.

"Head Quarters of the Army of the Deckan."

Camp at Bizapoor, Friday 13th March 1818.

* * * * *

Complimentary Order.

"His Excellency the Commander-in- Chief has great satisfaction in announcing to the Army that the Fortress of Chakun surrendered to the Detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon of the Madras Establishment on the 27th ultimo."

"The judgment, spirit, and decision with which the short, but active operations against the Fort of Chakun were carried on, speak

* Vide Appendix C.

Digitized by Google

sufficiently the ability and character of Colonel Deacon, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief requests that Officer to accept his praise and acknowledgments for the important services he has rendered."

"The Commander-in-Chief's approbation is also due to Captain Thew commanding the Bombay Artillery, Ensign Slight of the Bombay Engineers employed on this Service, as well as to the whole of the Officers and troops of this Detachment."*

In the meantime the First Division of the Army had been reduced to a small body by the transfer of several Corps to the Second and Fourth Divisions, and on the 17th February the Head Quarters of the 4th and 8th Regiments of Cavalry proceeded to join the Fourth or Poonah Division under Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, and were employed with it in the pursuit of Bajee Row until he gave himself up to Sir John Malcolm on the 3rd June. The Fourth then marched to Seroor, 40 miles south-east of Poonah. While at that place it furnished a detachment to the force serving in the Concan under Brigadier-General Grant Keir. This detachment was present at the capture of the Fort at Rarree on the 13th February 1819, and rejoined Head Quarters soon afterwards; the disturbances in the Concan having been quelled.

The Regiment joins the Poonah Division.

1819.
Detachment in the Concan.

On the 31st March 1818 the currency of the Madras Presidency was changed from Pagodas, Fanams, and Cash, to Rupees, Annas, and Pice, and new tables of pay and allowances were established for the several branches of the Army. Those relating to the Cavalry are given in the Appendix.

1818.
Alterations in Pay and allowances, and Establishment of a new Currency.

In the month of April, Government, in conformity with instructions from the Court of Directors, issued orders for the Cavalry to be dressed in Grey, the change from Red to Dark Blue which had been made in February 1813 having been disapproved of by them. The Dispatch from the

Cavalry to be dressed in Grey.

*One Squadron 4th Cavalry.
One do. 8th do.
2nd Batt. 17th Regt. N. I. (now 34th Regt. C. L. I.)
Detachment Bombay Artillery.
Ellichpoor Contingent.

Digitized by Google

Court also contained the following stringent orders respecting the dress of the Native Troops:—

Alterations and innovations in the dress of the Native Army strictly forbidden.

"11. It is our positive order that the whole of the Native Troops, Cavalry as well as Infantry, shall wear Turbans, and that no alterations be permitted to be made in this part of their dress."

"12. Viewing this as a subject on which materially depends the attachment of the Native Troops since it is intimately connected with their prejudices, we are resolved to hold every officer in our service in command of a Corps, responsible for the due observance of these orders, and to mark with our severest displeasure every attempt to introduce any of those innovations in the dress of the native part of the Army, which experience has shewn are so repugnant to their prejudices, and which can contribute in no degree either to the greater efficiency, or to the more material appearance of the Troops."

Regarding the acquisition of Hindostanee.

In the month of July orders were received from the Court of Directors with the view of encouraging the European Officers to acquire a competent knowledge of Hindostanee. The following are extracts from the Dispatch in question:—

"281. We are decidedly of opinion that no officer should be appointed to any staff situation whatever unless he have previously acquired a knowledge of the Hindostanee language which is the vernacular language of Hindostan, and more or less spoken and understood throughout the Deccan."

"The means of acquiring this language are now much facilitated, and it is so obviously both the duty and the interest of all our servants at all the Presidencies to obtain a knowledge of it, that we desire you will hereafter consider a competent acquaintance with it to be an indispensable qualification in every candidate for a Staff appointment.

Quarter Master of Cavalry Regiments, to be Interpreters also.

"282. With reference to your regiments of Native Cavalry we direct that the Quarter-Master of each regiment of Native Cavalry perform also the duty of Interpreter of Hindostanee to his Corps with an allowance of thirty Arcot Rupees for a Moonshee."

"283. The Commander-in-Chief will take care that no officer be hereafter appointed to the situation of Quarter-Master of Cavalry who is not duly qualified to act as Interpreter also, and in the meantime

Digitized by Google

the allowance of thirty rupees a month is only to be passed to such Quarter-Masters of Cavalry as shall produce such testimonials as shall establish to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief that they are qualified to act as Interpreters."

Medical aid to the families and followers of Native Corps.

In August of the same year the following order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief regarding the Medical aid to be afforded to the families and followers of Native Corps :—

"The Commander-in-Chief directs that Officers Commanding Corps will at all times consider it their duty to keep the Second Dressers of Regiments and Battalions complete by entertaining natives of caste and respectability. It is of essential consequence to the comfort of Native Troops and their families that the Second Dresser of a Corps should not only be a man of respectable caste and character, but that he should be well qualified to give medical aid to the followers and families of a Corps; the Commander-in-Chief therefore directs that previously to any such person being enrolled on the strength of a Corps he be examined by the Medical Officer in charge of it, and if found qualified in every respect, the Medical Officer will report the same to the Officer Commanding the Corps, who on such written certificate (to be countersigned, if possible, by the Superintending or Staff Surgeon) will entertain the candidate and place him on the strength of the Corps."

A Subadar Major allowed for each Regiment and Battalion.

In February 1819 the grades of Subadar Major, and of Colour Havildar were introduced as a reward and encouragement to the Native Army. The following are extracts from the order issued by Government when establishing these grades :—

"*Fort Saint George, 2nd February* 1819."

* * * *

"The Subadar Major shall not possess any office, command, or superior rank differing from that of a Subadar in the Corps to which he belongs where he will continue to perform his duty as usual with his Company. But in the case of detachments from different Corps doing duty together, the Subadar Major is to have the benefit of his Army rank according to the usages in such cases with regard to Brevet Commissions among the officers of His Majesty's, and the Honorable Company's Army. Thus, Officers holding this Commission will take rank

Digitized by Google

on general duty above all other Subadars, and relatively with each other according to the dates of their respective Commissions as Subadar Major."

"A Brevet pay of 25 Rupees per month is annexed to the Commission of Subadar Major, in addition to his ordinary allowance as Subadar of a Company."

* * * *

"The number of Subadar Majors in the Army is limited for the present to 58 as follows:—1 for the Body Guard, 8 for the Cavalry, 2 for the Artillery, 1 for the Rifle Corps, and 46 for the Infantry."

* * * *

A Colour Havildar allowed to each Troop or Company.

"The Governor in Council has further resolved to authorise the appointment of one Havildar in every Troop or Company of the Body Guard, Cavalry, Rifle Corps, and regular Infantry of this Establishment to be "Colour Havildars" under the same regulation for their selection by Commanding Officers of Corps with regard to merit and qualifications as directed in General Orders, dated 11th August 1817, authorising the appointment of "Colour Serjeants" in the Madras European Regiment.

"Colour Havildars are to receive an additional pay of 2 Rupees per month; and are to be distinguished by the same badges as ordered for Colour Serjeants."

Rules to be observed when recommending for promotion to the rank of Subadar Major.

On the 3rd March the Commander-in-Chief issued an order laying down the principles in accordance with which the selections for the rank of Subadar Major were to be made, and from which the following is an extract:—

"It is to be perfectly understood not only by Commandants of Corps but by the Native Officers in general, that seniority alone gives no claim to promotion to the distinguished rank of Subadar Major; still, the Commander-in-Chief is desirous that length of service when combined with good conduct, should have its due weight when the claims for promotion are under consideration, and it being necessary for His Excellency's satisfaction, as well as for record, that when the Subadar recommended is not the senior of his rank in the Corps, the names, length of service, and general character of the officers passed over, should be before the Commander-in-Chief when submitting to Government the names of those recommended for promotion on account of

Digitized by Google

their superior merit. The Recommendation Rolls are therefore to include the names of the Senior Subadars with appropriate remarks, as well as a full statement of the special claims of the individual recommended."

Grade of Captain Lieutenant abolished.

On the 4th of the same month an order was issued directing the abolition of the Grade of Captain-Lieutenant throughout all the branches of the Army.

On the 8th May the following order was issued for the augmentation and re-organisation of the Native Cavalry.

G. O. G. Fort Saint George, 8th May 1819.

Augmentation and re-organisation of the Cavalry.

"His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council having authorised the addition of a fourth squadron to each Regiment of Cavalry on this establishment, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the following arrangements to be carried into effect in that branch of the Army."

Establishment.

"A Regiment of Cavalry shall in future consist of eight Troops of 80 privates each, formed in four Squadrons, and its establishment is fixed as follows."

1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
2 Majors.
4 Captains.
8 Lieutenants.
6 Cornets.
1 Adjutant.
1 Qr.-Master and Interpreter.
1 Surgeon.
1 Assistant Surgeon.
1 Veterinary Surgeon.
1 Serjeant Major.
1 Quarter-Master Serjeant.
1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
8 Subadars.
16 Jemadars.
1 Native Adjutant.
1 Riding Master.
8 Troop Havildar Majors.
16 Havildars.
32 Trumpeters.
16 Farriers.
32 Naigues.

640 Troopers.
51 Officer's Horses.
773 Regimental Horses.
1 Vakeel.
8 Puckallies.
24 Recruit Boys.
16 Pension Boys.
1 First Dresser.
1 Second Dresser.
2 Toties.
16 Choudries.
291 Horse-keepers.
773 Grass-cutters.
1 Artificer Maistry.
1 Moochy.
3 Armourers.
2 Smiths.
1 Hammerman.
1 Bellows Boy.
1 Carpenter.
1 Chickledar.
2 Chucklers.

N. B.—The European and Native Commissioned Staff are *Non-effective*, being included in their respective ranks.

Digitized by Google

Non-effective Native Staff.

1 Drill Havildar. 1 Drill Naigue. 1 Farrier Major. 1 Trumpet Major.	For the Regiment.	1 Pay Havildar. 1 First Rough Rider. 1 Second Rough Rider.	For each Troop.

"The above Establishment of a Regiment of Cavalry is to be effective in Squadron, and independent of the Details forming the Cavalry Recruiting Depôt, and the pupils of the Veterinary Establishment, which will in future be paid, mustered, and returned in those Establishments only, and are to be struck off the strength of Regiments of Cavalry from this date. The Details of the Body Guard will continue to be returned as supernumerary to the fixed establishment in Regiments of Cavalry."

Men serving with the Recruiting Depôt, and the pupils of the veterinary institution to be struck off the strength of Regiments.

It was directed in the same order that galloper guns should no longer be considered to form a component part of a Regiment of Dragoons or of Native Cavalry, and that the guns, and the Establishments attached to them, should be withdrawn. This change appears to have been made in consequence of the re-organisation and augmentation of the Native Artillery which took place at this time, and the strength of which was fixed at three troops of Horse and one Battalion of Foot Artillery. These troops, which consisted of 132 Privates each, were formed of volunteers from the several Regiments of Cavalry, the Body Guard, and the Cavalry Recruiting Depôt. The Detail furnished by the 4th Regiment consisted of 1 Havildar, 1 Naigue, 24 Troopers, and 50 Horses.

Guns attached to Regiments of Cavalry to be withdrawn.

Detail furnished by the 4th Regiment towards the formation of Native Horse Artillery.

The designation of the Cavalry was changed at this time from "Native Cavalry" to "Light Cavalry" which term has been used ever since.

The designation "Light Cavalry" introduced.

In the month of June the following extract of a Dispatch from the Court of Directors announcing the extension to the Indian Army of the Honors of the Order of the Bath was published by Government:—

Extension of the Order of the Bath to the Army of the Honorable East India Company.

Digitized by Google

Fort Saint George, 19th June 1819.

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in publishing to the Army the following extract from the Honorable Company's General Letter in the Military Department, dated the 9th December 1818.

"It affords us the highest gratification to acquaint you that the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to mark the sense which His Royal Highness entertains of the services of our Army by extending the Honors of the Military Order of the Bath to many of the Company's Officers who have been eminently distinguished by their conduct in the late war, and whose rank rendered them eligible to be admitted according to the Statutes of the Order."

On this occasion Major James Law Lushington of the 4th Regiment was made a Companion of the Order.

The system of granting Medals of Distinction abolished by H. M.'s Government.

The Commander-in-Chief having submitted to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, for the distinction of a Medal, the names of several Officers who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Mahidpoor, a letter in reply, of which the following is a copy, was received from Major-General Sir Henry Torrens K. C. B., Military Secretary, dated 15th October 1818, and published to the Army on the 25th August 1819:—

"I have the Commander-in-Chief's command to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 7th January last, addressed to the Adjutant-General, transmitting a return of Officers personally and particularly engaged in the battle of Mahidpoor whom, under an idea of the continued existence of a system of granting medals of distinction, you consider worthy of bearing badges commemorating that glorious event."

"I have His Royal Highness' commands to issue that he appreciates in the highest degree the bravery and discipline which so signally distinguished Sir John Malcolm, and all the Officers under your command in the battle of Mahidpoor, as well as the valor, ability, and promptitude with which you directed their zeal in leading the troops to the accomplishment of a splendid achievement which has mainly served to the overthrow of a confederacy that aimed at the subversion of the British Power in India; but it is incumbent upon His Royal Highness to acquaint you that when the Military Order of the Bath

Digitized by Google

was extended, His Majesty's Government thought proper to decide, for reasons which it is unnecessary here to detail, that the system of granting medals of distinction should be abolished, and under these circumstances His Royal Highness is reluctantly compelled to explain the impossibility of his giving effect to the wishes you have expressed in regard to the Officers whose names you have transmitted."

"You will find however that the Order of the Bath, as far as its Statutes and Regulations could permit His Royal Highness and the President of the Board of Control to recommend the grant of it, has been conferred on the Officers of the King's, and the Honorable Company's Service who have been principally distinguished under your command, and should the circumstance of your having recommended the grant of medals of distinction have been made known to the Army, His Royal Highness trusts you will give such explanation to the Officers who were under your command at Mahidpoor as may convince them that this kind of distinction is withheld in compliance with General Regulations, and not from any failure in the due appreciation of their distinguished conduct."

Honorary distinction for the battle of Mahidpoor.

Although in consequence of the foregoing resolution, Medals* were not given for the battle of Mahidpoor, the several Corps engaged were permitted by the authority of the following order, to carry that word on their colors and appointments.

"*Fort Saint George, 27th September* 1819."

* * * * *

"The Governor in Council is further pleased to permit the undermentioned Corps to bear on their appointments, or similarly embroidered on their regimental standards, the words "Mahidpoor 21st December 1817" in commemoration of the splendid victory achieved by those Corps, or Detachments of them, over the Army of Mulhar Rao Holkar on that day, viz.

* * * * *

4th Light Cavalry.

* * * * *

"The honorary distinction granted to the several Corps named in this order will be worn on their colors and appointments respectively in addition to any other Badges or Devices heretofore granted to them."

---

*The "India Medal" of 1851 was granted to the survivors.

Digitized by Google

On the 21st October it was ordered that the Saddles and Horse appointments of the Officers of Light Cavalry should be made of Brown Leather.

Saddles, &c., &c., to be of Brown Leather.

Towards the close of this year the 4th Regiment marched from Seroor to Bangalore where it remained until the end of 1822.

The Regiment marches to Bangalore.

1821—24.

In April 1821 the number of Privates in each troop was reduced from 80 to 70, and in May 1824 the number of European Officers in each Regiment was fixed at

Alterations in the Establishment.

1 Colonel.	5 Captains.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	10 Lieutenants.
1 Major.	5 Cornets.

About the end of the year 1824, the Regiment, then in Camp at Kulladgee, marched for Kittoor in the Southern Mahratta Country and was present during the siege, and at the capture, of the Forts at that place in December. It then returned to Kulladgee where it remained until 1828 when it marched to Trichinopoly, having furnished several Field Detachments during the interim in consequence of the disturbed state of the country in the neighbourhood of Kolapore.

Siege and capture of Kittoor.

1826.

In March 1826 a Havildar Major was allowed to every Corps in the service on a Staff allowance of 10 Rupees per mensem.

Havildars Major appointed.

In the year 1827, under the authority of the Court of Directors, a regularly educated Veterinary Surgeon was allowed for each Regiment of Native Cavalry, each Brigade of Horse Artillery, and for the Governor's Body Guard.

1827.

Veterinary Surgeons appointed to Corps.

In 1828 a European Commissioned Officer was appointed to each Regiment of Light Cavalry as Riding Master, on the Staff Pay of 70 Rupees monthly with an allowance of 30 Rupees a month for an additional horse. This appointment was open either to Captains or to Subalterns, and it was not necessary that the Riding Master should be an Officer of the Regiment he was nominated to instruct.

Commissioned European Officers appointed as Riding Masters.

Digitized by Google

1829. Reduction.

In January 1829 the number of Privates in each Regiment of Cavalry was fixed at 400, all men in excess of that number to be returned as Supernumeraries until absorbed.

In May of the same year under the orders of the Court of Directors 2 Troops in each Regiment were reduced, and also 2 Lieutenants and 1 Cornet. The Officers thus reduced were returned as Supernumeraries until the occurrence of vacancies. The number of Privates was fixed at 420 per Regiment, or 70 per Troop.

1830—33. Warrant Officers appointed to be Riding Masters.

In July 1830 the employment of European Commissioned Officers as Riding Masters was discontinued, and in December 1833 Warrant Officers were appointed to the situation with allowances amounting to Rupees 122-7-0 in cantonment and Rupees 152-14-0 in the field. The Cavalry Riding School at Bangalore was given up in consequence of this arrangement.

1832—36.

In January 1832 the Regiment arrived at Secunderabad where it remained until December 1836 when it marched to Arcot.

Reduction.

In July 1834 six Jemadars, five Trumpeters, five Farriers, and a corresponding number of horses were struck off the strength of each Regiment, the establishment of these ranks having been fixed by the Supreme Government at 1 Jemadar, 1 Trumpeter, and 1 Farrier per Troop.

1837. Establishment of the Orders of India and of Merit, and grant of good conduct Pay.

In April 1837 certain Resolutions of the Honorable Court of Directors for improving the condition of the native soldiery, and from which the following are extracts, were published for the information of the army of India by the Governor-General in Council:—

"We authorise you to grant an extra allowance of one Rupee a month to every Native Private in the army after 16 years' service, and an additional Rupee after 20 years' service; such increase of pay must however be dependent on good conduct."

"We also sanction the proposed institution of the two orders of honorary distinction for the Native Soldiery, with the titles and personal distinctions recommended."

Digitized by Google

"The "Order of British India" (to be given to Subadars and Jemadars for long and honorable service) is to consist :

Order of British India.

"The first-class of 100 Subadars with an allowance of two Rupees a day each in addition to their Regimental allowances, or Retiring Pensions, and"

"The second-class of 100 Native Commissioned Officers with an allowance of one Rupee a day each in addition to their usual Allowances and Pensions."

"Three-sixths of these appointments are to be allotted to the Bengal Native Officers, two-sixths to those of Madras, and one-sixth to those of Bombay."

"The "Order of Merit" for distinguished service in action is to be prospective only, as recommended, and divided into three classes."

Order of Merit.

"Every Commissioned, or Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier of the Native Army who obtains admission into the "Order of Merit" will receive

In the third-class, one-third of his full pay over and above the pay or pension he may otherwise by the rules of the service be entitled to.

In the second-class, two-thirds of his full pay in addition to his ordinary pay or pension ; and

In the first-class, double pay, or full pay in addition to his ordinary pension."

* * * *

"His Lordship in Council desires that the increase of Pay, the reward of prolonged service, and good conduct, as well as of the institution of the honorary distinctions specified above, with their pecuniary advantages, may be particularly explained to every native Corps of the line at the three Presidencies paraded for the purpose."

In a subsequent order dated at Fort William on the 1st May it was explained that the "Order of Merit" had been instituted as a reward for personal bravery without reference to claims founded on mere length of service, and general good conduct, and that admission thereto was to be obtained by any conspicuous act of individual gallantry in the

Admission to the Order of Merit.

Digitized by Google

field, or in the attack or defence of fortified places, without distinction of rank or grade.

It was at the same time ordered that whenever any act of gallantry had been performed, such as might be considered to entitle a soldier to the "Order," the circumstances of the case should be enquired into by a Court composed of one Field Officer, two Captains, and two Subadars, and that in the event of their opinion being in favor of the claim their report should be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council for their decision.

Assimilation of the Pay, Allowances, and Pensions, of the Native Troops of the three Presidencies.

During the same month orders were issued by the Governor-General in Council for the assimilation in the three Presidencies of the Pay, Field allowances, and Pensions of Native Troops with the exception of the Pay and Allowances of Subadars. Those established for the mounted branches of the service are given below.

Cavalry or Native Horse Artillery.	Pay including Half Batta.	Extra Batta when marching or in the Field.	Pensions.	
			After 15 years' service.	When disabled by wounds, or from very long service not less than 40 years.
	Rupees per Mensem.	Rupees per Mensem.	Rupees per Mensem.	Rupees per Mensem.
Subadar Major	...	...	25	40
Subadar	...	...	12	20
Jemadar	32	8	7	12
Havildar	20	5	7	12
Naigue	16	4	7	12
Trumpeter	16	4	4	7
Trooper	9	1½		

1838—41.

In April 1838 the Regiment arrived at Bangalore from Arcot and remained there until November 1841, when it marched from Secunderabad where it arrived on the 3rd December of the same year.

Reduction.

In December 1841 the number of Privates was reduced to 69 per Troop, those in excess being kept on as Supernumeraries to be brought on the permanent strength on the occurrence of vacancies.

The establishment of Farriers was fixed at the same time at 1 Farrier Major for each Corps, and 2 Farriers for each Troop.

Digitized by Google

1842.
Discontinuance of Field Allowances to the Madras Native Troops beyond the Frontier.

On the 3rd June 1841 the Governor-General in Council issued an Order directing the discontinuance of Extra Batta* to the Madras Native Troops in the Cantonments at Secunderabad, Jaulnah, and Nagpore after the relief of the Corps then occupying these stations. This allowance had, up to that time, been drawn on account of the increased expenses incurred by the troops when serving beyond the limits of their own Presidency. For instance, rice of the third sort, which forms the staple article of food of the Madras Sepoy, was sold at Secunderabad at the average rate of a fraction under 18 seers per Rupee, whereas at most stations within the Company's frontier it was very much cheaper; for example, at Trichinopoly 44 seers were generally procurable for one Rupee, and at Masulipatam 36 seers, the general average being about 30 seers per Rupee.

It was set forth in the order mentioned above that on the discontinuance of the Field Allowance, compensation† in lieu of grain would be granted in conformity with the regulations applicable to troops in the Company's garrisons, and that an addition of 10 per cent would be made to the existing‡ rates of exchange in the Hyderabad and Nagpore countries in order to make up for the loss sustained by the troops serving therein owing to their being paid in local rupees of less intrinsic value than those issued by the Company.

It is doubtful whether the Order was clearly explained to the men, and more than doubtful whether, had it been so explained, they would have considered the benefits specified therein to be an adequate compensation for their loss of batta, for although the addition of 10 per cent to the existing rates of exchange was a fair arrangement as respected the currency in which they were paid, yet the amount of compensation allowed in lieu of grain was quite insufficient, and this was made manifest by the subsequent action of Government.

---

* Privates enlisted before the 1st May 1837 received Full Batta at the rate of Rupees 2-5-10 per mensem, those enlisted after that date received 1½ Rupee per mensem.

† When the price of the third sort of country rice, in the public market at stations where the Troops were not on Field Batta, was higher than 19⅔ seers per Rupee, the native troops were entitled to receive rice from the public stores at that rate, or the difference in money between that, and the current rate of the market.

‡ The existing rates were 111 Hyderabad Rupees, or 107 Nagpore Rupees for 100 Company's Rupees. These rates were raised under the operation of this order to 121 Hyderabad, and 107 Nagpore Rupees respectively for every 100 Company's Rupees.

Digitized by Google

Insubordinate conduct of the Troops at Secunderabad.

Early in February 1842 immediately after the reliefs had taken place at Secunderabad, the majority (72·15 per cent) of the Privates of the 4th Cavalry, and of the Right Wing of the 32nd Regiment (78·32 per cent) refused* to receive their pay without batta, as did also about one-fourth (25·67 per cent) of the Privates of the Right Wing of the 48th Regiment.

Punishment of the 4th Cavalry.

Eighteen of the principal offenders of the 4th Cavalry were tried and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for two years each, and the less criminal were marched under escort to Bellary there to await orders for their disposal. These orders were issued by the Governor of Madras on the 12th April in conformity with instructions from the Governor-General in Council, and contained the following observations:—

"The misconduct of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry was aggravated by their refusal to march when ordered to Bellary; it was also more general, and more marked by violence than in the Infantry regiments. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, therefore, in accordance with instructions from the Government of India, directs that the whole of the Prisoners belonging to that regiment who are now at Bellary, and the men who were selected for trial by Court Martial, be discharged, and their re-enlistment in the service prohibited."

The Native Commissioned, and Non-Commissioned Officers were also ordered to be punished by the stoppage of promotion in the regiment, by the reduction of the Havildars and Naigues to the pay and rank of Privates, and by the exclusion of the Subadars from the rank of Subadar Major, and from the honors of the Order of British India. This punishment was not carried out, but was revoked soon afterwards on the grounds stated in the following order:—

G. O. G. Fort Saint George, 27th May 1842.

The Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 4th Light Cavalry pardoned.

"In consideration of the exertions used by certain of the Native Commissioned, and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 4th Light Cavalry on the occasion of the recent insubordination of the regiment at Secunderabad, and of the high testimony borne by the Commander of the Forces to their general con-

* The Native Artillery received their Pay without remonstrance or hesitation. The 7th and 10th Regiments of Native Infantry also received their pay quietly with the exception of a few.

Digitized by Google

duct, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased as an act of grace to a regiment hitherto greatly distinguished, to exempt the whole of the Native Commissioned, and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Corps, from the punishment ordered in para 5 of G. O. G. No. 65, dated 12th April 1842."

Major-General Riddell's Report.

Major-General Riddell, an old Cavalry Officer who commanded the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in his report to the Adjutant-General, gave it as his opinion that the insubordinate conduct of the troops was principally owing to the fact that the terms of the order by which the batta was abolished had never been carefully explained to the men, and also to the fixed impression which prevailed amongst them, and which was strengthened by the circumstance that their family certificates had been retained, that Government never really meant to carry out the order at that time, but that it would be suspended, as a similar measure had been once before. He further stated that "Disaffection to Government had no part whatever in the motives which originated the late breach of discipline in this Force."

The Duke of Wellington's Memorandum.

The discontinuance of batta to the Madras troops beyond the frontier, and the disturbances which arose in consequence, formed the subject of a Memorandum by the late Duke of Wellington which shows his intimate knowledge of the condition and wants of the Madras Sepoy, and from which it appears that although he recommended severe measures in the cases of those who had resisted the orders of Government, yet his opinion was not in favor of the abolition of the Field allowance; at all events not unless sufficient compensation were to be made.

As it is not intended to discuss the batta question here, it is unnecessary to enter the Memorandum at length, but the following passage taken therefrom will be interesting as exhibiting the great Soldier's recollection of the merits of a native regiment after the lapse of some 40 years since the time when it had served under his command.

At the close of the Memorandum when discussing the steps to be taken against the troops which had misconducted themselves, the Duke wrote as follows:—

His testimony to the merits of the 4th Regiment.

"It might be desirable to erase from the list of regiments of the Army, the number or title of the offending regiment, such as that of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry—a regiment eminently distinguished

Digitized by Google

for its conduct in my time, and before it, and under my command."

Happily, Government were of opinion that the measures already adopted as specified above were sufficient to meet the case.

General Riddell recommends compensation to the Native Troops for their loss of Batta.

Immediately after tranquillity had been restored in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, Major-General Riddell addressed a confidential letter to the Adjutant-General in which he earnestly recommended, that whenever the cost of rice beyond the frontier exceeded the average price within the Company's territories, compensation should be given; on the ground that as matters then stood the Sepoy could barely exist upon his Pay.

He also pointed out the impolicy of continuing batta to the European* Officers and Soldiers after the Natives had been deprived of it, unless some compensation were allowed, and he quoted the following remark made by a Sepoy when complaining of the distinction. "The mother who has twins does not give the breast to one and starve the other. She cherishes each alike, and why should Government make any difference between their European Soldiers and ourselves?"

1843
Compensation granted to the Native Troops beyond the Frontier.

The condition of the Madras Native Troops serving beyond the frontier appears to have been taken into special consideration soon afterwards, for in February 1843 the following order was issued by the Governor-General in which compensation at the rate recommended in Major-General Riddell's letter was sanctioned :—

"*Camp, Peer Tallao, 23rd February* 1843."

"The Right Honorable the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct that from the date of the promulgation of this order at Kamptee,† Secunderabad, and Jaulnah, compensation to the necessary extent shall be granted to the Native Troops serving at those stations whenever rice of the third quality is not obtainable at the rate of 30 seers for the Rupee: 2 seers for each fighting man per diem being the quantity on which compensation is to be allowed."

---

* Batta was drawn by the European Officers of Native Regiments, as well as by those of the European Troops.

† The cantonment near the city of Nagpore.

Digitized by Google

This material concession was a recognition of the fact that some adequate compensation on the abolition of the Batta was absolutely necessary, and it was followed, in the month of June in the same year, by the removal by the Governor-General, at the recommendation of the Government of Madras, of the prohibition against the re-enlistment into the service of the discharged Privates of the 4th Cavalry, and all of them who re-enlisted were allowed the benefit of their former service.

Prohibition against the re-enlistment of the Privates of the 4th Cavalry removed.

Thus terminated this most unfortunate occurrence which was much to be regretted, for although the insubordination was entirely confined to the Privates, and was instantly quelled, and immediately repented of, yet there can be little doubt that the withdrawal of the batta, without the simultaneous grant of any compensation for the great difference in the cost of living, produced feelings of distrust and uncertainty scarcely to be obliterated by the ultimate concession.

Observations on the subject.

It is difficult to say whether the Officers Commanding the several Native Regiments at Secunderabad were really ignorant of the feelings of their men, and of the privations to which they would be subjected by the withdrawal of the field allowance without due compensation, or whether they were unwilling to appear opposed to a measure which Government seemed desirous to carry out; but it is certain that when Government in January 1842, communicated with the Resident at Hyderabad regarding the temper of the force, and vested him with unlimited discretionary power to act in whatever manner he might consider most expedient, they were informed in reply that no refusal on the part of the Native Troops to receive their pay was anticipated by Commanding Officers, and that consequently, he, the Resident, had, with the concurrence of Major-General Riddell, determined to proceed with the issue of pay without batta.

From the tenor of the whole correspondence it may be fairly inferred that had the matter been clearly laid before Government in all its bearings, the order for the abolition of the Field Allowance would not have been carried into effect until some adequate compensation had been determined upon.

In the month of August 1843, carbines were introduced into the Cavalry to the extent of 10 per troop. This proportion was increased to 12 per troop in November 1854.

Carbines introduced.

Digitized by Google

1844—46. On the 6th March 1844, the Regiment marched from Secunderabad to Trichinopoly where it remained until February 1846, when it proceeded to Bangalore.

Facings of the Cavalry changed. In September 1846 the Facings of all the Regiments of Madras Cavalry were ordered to be of one uniform color, viz., Pale Buff.

1848. Reduction. In January 1848, the establishment of a regiment was reduced to 300 Privates, and the number of horses, including those on command with the Body Guard, was fixed at 391.

1849. Increase to the number of Captains. In May 1849, a sixth Captain was allowed to each Regiment of Cavalry.

Introduction of geldings. During the year 1800 the question of mounting the Cavalry on geldings was taken into consideration by Government, and referred for the opinion of the Military Board, and of the Officers Commanding Regiments, but the general opinion being against the change, the matter was dropped, and does not appear to have been revived until 1848, when geldings were introduced into the 4th Regiment and were favorably reported upon.

Experimental march. In August 1849, the Regiment then being at Bangalore, a Detachment of 100 selected geldings, consisting of an equal number of Arabs, Persians, and Mysores, under the command of Brevet Major Forbes, was ordered on an experimental march with a Detachment of the same strength belonging to the 2nd Regiment mounted on entire horses, for the purpose of testing the relative qualities of the stallions and geldings, and their powers of endurance in making long marches under exposure to changes of temperature, with varieties of food and water. After a preliminary march of 206 miles by regular stages of about 13 miles a day, which was performed by both Detachments in order to get the horses into good working condition, and to remedy any defects in the saddlery or equipments before undertaking the forced marches, the Squadrons started together, and marched 286 miles in 11 days, the last day's march into Bangalore having been 41 miles. The horses of both regiments returned in excellent condition, and having been minutely examined by a Board of Officers, a report was submitted to the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that the geldings had shewn themselves equal to the stallions for all ordinary Light Cavalry purposes, but that the Board were not prepared to say they were so for the

Digitized by Google

Cavalry service in general. Lieutenant-General Sir George Berkeley, then Commander-in-Chief and who was present when the squadrons marched in, was not convinced that the geldings were unequal to the work of entire horses, whereas on the other hand it was certain that they possessed the undoubted advantages of being more docile and more easily broken in, of requiring less food, and of not standing in need of heel ropes, so that on the whole he gave them the preference over entire horses, and recommended their introduction into each Regiment of Cavalry in the Madras Army, which recommendation was duly carried out. The average weight carried by each horse of the 4th on this occasion was 13 stone, 10½ pounds, the horses of the 2nd carried an average weight of 14 stone owing to the heel ropes, each set of which weighed about 4 pounds.

1852. In November of the same year the regiment marched to Kamptee where it remained until November 1852, when it moved to Mhow in Malwa.

1854—57. In December 1854 and January 1855 the regiment marched by wings to Saugor and was stationed there until July 1857, when it proceeded to Kamptee.

Employment of the Regiment during the mutiny. The Regiment served during the mutiny from June 1857 until December 1859, and returned into cantonment at Kamptee in February 1860. It was first employed in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and continued to serve there until December 1857 when it marched to Allahabad, and from thence to Azimghur, Ghazeepore and Shahabad. In January 1859 it returned to Ghazeepore where it remained until the 17th March, on which day it proceeded towards Banda and Nowgong. One Squadron was posted at the former place, and the Head-Quarters and remaining Squadrons at the latter.

The Regiment was actively employed in this District until December when it marched for Kamptee via Jubbulpoor in Detachments, viz., the 3rd Squadron from Banda under Major Hennah about the middle of December, and the other Squadrons on the 2nd January 1860 under Captain Buchanan.

Services of the several Squadrons or troops. On the 14th June 1857 the 1st and 3rd Squadrons under Colonel Cumberlege marched from Kamptee to Seetabuldee for the purpose of protecting that place in event of any outbreak on the part of the Nagpore Irregular Horse, which it was apprehended might happen. These Squadrons remained at

Digitized by Google

Seetabuldee for about one month, and assisted in disarming the Irregulars in question, several of whom were hanged for mutiny.

Kamptee moveable column.

On the 17th July the 3rd Squadron under Captain Tottenham marched from Kamptee with Colonel Millar's column and arrived at Jubbulpoor on the 21st August.

The column then moved forward in order to relieve Dumoh and Saugor, but owing to the almost impassable state of the roads and rivers, it did not reach Dumoh until the 30th.

That place had been hard pressed for some time by bodies of rebels and mutineers who retired on the approach of our troops. On the 1st September, a Detachment, of which the 3rd Squadron of the 4th under Captain Tottenham formed part, was sent against the Fort and village of Balacote, distant about 15 miles, the residence of one of the leaders in the recent attack on Dumoh. The enemy advanced to meet the Detachment, but were speedily driven back, and the village was taken and burnt. This Squadron was again engaged on the 4th at Wundooriah.

Captain Tottenham detached to protect Jubbulpoor.

On the 7th, in consequence of alarming reports from Jubbulpoor, three Companies of Native Infantry, a party of Artillery, and one Troop of the 4th, all under Captain Tottenham, were sent back towards that place, and arrived in time to save the station and treasure from the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry.

Skirmish at Nursinghur.

On the 8th, the F. Troop under Lieutenant Burnett was engaged at Barkhery, and on the 17th it was present with the Detachment under Major Jenkins at the skirmish before Nursinghur, and at the demolition of the Fort at that place.

Action at Kuttunghee.

About midnight on the 19th, intelligence of the mutiny of the 52nd B. N. I. at Jubbulpoor reached Dumoh, and Colonel Millar, after having caused the two Companies of the 52nd which were with him, to be disarmed, marched for Jubbulpoor on the 21st with his Detachment consisting of one Troop of the 4th, a Company of Artillery, and 424 Native Infantry. On the 27th, while on the march near Kuttunghee, about 25 miles from Jubbulpoor, the Detachment met the mutineers of the 52nd about 500 in number accompanied by 1,000 insurgent matchlock men ; and an action ensued which terminated in the entire defeat of the enemy.

Digitized by Google

The Cavalry were very forward in the pursuit, and took some of the baggage. The Detachment reached Jubbulpoor on the 1st October, and on the 9th idem it was joined by the 1st and 2nd Squadrons of the 4th from Kamptee under Colonel Cumberlege.

Skirmishes near Jubbulpoor.

From that time until the end of January the column was employed in protecting the district, and parties were engaged in frequent skirmishes, the whole country being up in arms.

On the 2nd November, half the F. Troop under Troop Havildar Major Narrain Sing, was engaged at Kuttunghee with a portion of the force of Rajah Gungadurree of Maunghur. On the 4th idem the same party was attacked at Kuttunghee by the troops of Rajah Sarwar Sing of Kirkirattah, and forced to retire, leaving the Camp standing, consisting of tents, mess property, and doolies, all of which were taken.

On the 6th November the Squadron under Major Sullivan with a party of Artillery and Native Infantry was engaged at Moorwanah with a body of rebels estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000. The enemy were entirely defeated with the loss of 2 guns which were taken by a party of the 4th Cavalry led by Captain Clerk. Their standard was also taken by Subadar Noor-ool-deen of the 4th.

Captain Tottenham killed.

On the 7th the E. Troop under Captain Tottenham was ordered on special service to Ghosulpore, on the way to which place it came in sight of a number of rebels who were pursued into the village of Ramkaria where Captain Tottenham was mortally wounded and died the next day. Lieutenant (now Major) Steward was present on this occasion and assumed command of the troop as next Senior Officer.

On the 9th, A., B. and D. Troops under Colonel Cumberlege were engaged at Ramkaria on which occasion a number of rebels were taken and hanged.

On the 14th, half the F. Troop under Lieutenant Burnett formed part of a Detachment which dispersed the rebels near Enotah about 4 miles from Kuttunghee. Major Jenkins, Assistant Quarter-Master General, who commanded the Detachment, was killed in this affair.

On the 6th December the E. and F. Troops under Major Sullivan attacked the rebels at Narrainpore Byraghee and dispersed them.

On the 18th idem the F. Troop under Captain Clerk was engaged at Neemkherrie.

Digitized by Google

On the 21st the E. and F. Troops under Major Walker dispersed a party of rebels at Ramgherry.

On the 28th the E. Troop under Subadar Mahomed Tippoo defeated the rebels in a skirmish at Narrainpore.

On the 5th January 1858 the Head Quarters and Right Wing under Colonel Cumberlege came up with the rebels at Amuleah about 10 o'clock at night and dispersed them, but little execution was done owing to the darkness.

1858.

The Left Wing under Major Sullivan then forming part of a Detachment under Colonel Whistler of the 6th Madras Cavalry was also engaged on the same day. Portions of the Regiment were engaged on the 6th and 11th, and on the 22nd the Left Wing under Captain Walker was present with Colonel Whistler's force when it attacked and defeated the rebels at Butgaum.

The Regiment marched from Jubbulpoor towards Allahabad on the 11th February and arrived on the 11th March. It moved again on the 13th, and on the 14th the C. Troop was detached towards Goruckpore and joined Brigadier Rowcroft's Field Force at Bustee on the 26th.

The Regiment arrives in Bengal.

The Head Quarters and the remaining troops joined Colonel Milman's Column at Koelsa near Azimghur on the 19th March, and about 3 o'clock A.M. on the 21st when that Officer marched to Atrowlia with the undermentioned details, viz.—

4th Madras Light Cavalry,
H. M.'s 37th Regiment,
25 European gunners with one 24-lb Howitzer, and one 9 Pounder.

On arriving at Atrowlia about daylight, a considerable body of mutineers was found posted in Mangoe topes. These were immediately attacked, and the defenders driven into the open where they were followed by the Cavalry and had a few men cut up, but the ground was so marshy and unsound that the pursuit could not be continued.

Action at Atrowlia.

A few hours afterwards the mutineers advanced in great force, and attempted to turn Colonel Milman's left flank, upon which he withdrew through the village of Atrowlia and retired upon his Camp at Koelsa, his flanks and rear being covered by the Cavalry. The rebels followed, but at some distance, and on coming near Koelsa, they were charged and broken by the 3rd Squadron which had been

Digitized by Google

brought up from Camp.* At this time the advance of a large and fresh body of mutineers obliged Colonel Milman to retire upon Azimghur which he reached on the morning of the 22nd without loss.

Colonel Milman's report.

The following is an extract from his report, dated Camp at Azimghur, 22nd March 1858 :—

"The loss of the rebels I judge must have been some 70 men killed. The casualties on our side were very trifling; two gunners grazed by bullets, one trooper, Madras Cavalry, severely wounded, and one Sowar mortally, since dead.

"Nothing could exceed the steadiness of the troops under my command, and I must particularly mention the able assistance of Colonel Cumberlege of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

* * * *

"The rebels consisted chiefly of Sepoys of Koer Sing's Force, and on the bodies of the slain were found Sutlej and other medals."

On the 2nd April the Regiment marched from Ghazipoor towards Azimghur with a Convoy. On the 8th it was engaged with the rebels who attacked it near the bridge of Sanjoonuddee, but they were beaten off, and the Convoy arrived safely at Azimghur the same evening with its charge of arms, ammunition and treasure.

Affair at Pyrah near Bustee.

On the 25th idem Captain Clerk, with the C. Troop, and 150 Goorkhas, attacked and defeated the insurgent leader Seogolam Sing near Bustee. The following is an extract from Brigadier Rowcroft's report to Government :—

"*Camp Captaingunge, District of Goruckpore,*
30th April 1858.

"I have the honor to submit for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor-General a report in original from Captain Clerk of the 4th Madras Cavalry commanding a small Detachment at Bustee, of an encounter which he had with a party of rebels in that neighbourhood on the 25th instant, and which appears to have been very ably carried out by Captain Clerk."

* * * *

"Seogolam the leader of the insurgents who was killed, was a man of considerable influence, and the Commissioner was about to offer a reward of Rs. 3000 for his apprehension."

---

* The Officers present in this charge were, Colonel Cumberlege, Captain Douglas, Lieutenant Burnett, and Lieutenant and Adjutant (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Morris.

Digitized by Google

"Captain Clerk has since reported to me that the loss of the enemy killed and died of their wounds, has been ascertained to be sixty."

The following are extracts from Captain Clerk's report which was published by order of the Governor-General :—

Captain Clerk's report.

"I found the rebels in a large grove of mangoe trees, terminating in a small village surrounded with bamboos and separated by small spaces of open country from numerous other groves which extended to a considerable distance.

"Directing the Goorkhas to form line, and advance straight on the enemy, I rode round with my Troop to intercept their retreat from the further side of the village. At first the enemy formed line at the edge of the grove of trees, but as the Goorkhas advanced, he retired, keeping up a sharp, but ill-directed fire under the shelter of the bamboos where he for some time made a stout resistance till driven out by a party of Goorkhas led on by Mr. Wilson, the Assistant Magistrate.

"As soon as the rebels appeared in the open, I charged them with my Troop, cutting down, and wounding several, and driving them until they were completely dispersed in the surrounding groves."

* * * *

"The enemy must have numbered from four to five hundred, half of whom however retreated on the opposite side of the village which I took without taking any part in the fight. Twenty-two bodies were found lying on the field, and amongst them that of Seogolam Sing."

Azimghur Field Force.

The 1st Squadron under Captain Douglas joined Brigadier-General Layard's Column on the 1st May and marched with it from Arrah on the 7th idem. It was present at the attack and capture of Jugdespore on the 9th, at the skirmish at Duleepore with the rebels under Ummer Sing on the 11th, and during the subsequent operations in the vicinity of Jugdespore between the 14th and 27th.

Operations near Buxar.

One Troop under Captain Douglas was present with the Detachment under Brigadier Douglas during the operations near Buxar from the 7th to the 12th June which resulted in the complete breaking up and dispersion of the rebels without their having been brought to further action than a trifling skirmish.

Digitized by Google

Operations at and near Beyriah.

In the month of July, Detachments of the Regiment were actively employed in the pursuit of the rebels in the neighbourhood of Beyriah in the district of Ghazeepore, and in August a party of the F. Troop under Havildar Narrain Sing was present at the defence of the Fort of Bussorah by Captain Freeman.

Affair at Keree.

On the 28th September, the A., B. and E. Troops under the command of Major Fowler, marched from Ghazeepore, and joined Colonel Dunsford's Column at Buxar on the 2nd October. A few days afterwards, a Detachment, under Major Carr of the Madras Rifles,* was formed with the intention of surprising a rebel chief named Megha Rao who had been plundering the district for some time. The E. Troop under Captain Douglas, which formed part of the Detachment, came up with the rebels at Keree on the 8th October, and dispersed them, inflicting considerable loss. Captain Douglas having been mortally wounded in this action, the command of the Troop was assumed by Lieutenant, now Major, Galloway.

The following are extracts from the Report of Major Carr, and from the Despatches of Brigadier Douglas, and of the Adjutant-General regarding this affair.

Extract from Major Carr's Report, dated Camp Buxar, 8th October 1858:—

Major Carr's Report.

"I expected to meet a Troop of the Military train under Captain Nason, and a Troop of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry under Captain Douglas who had command of the Cavalry portion of the expedition."

"Through faulty information we landed some three miles short of Dehree at 5 A. M. on the 7th instant, and it was consequently some time before I could arrange for the Cavalry to join me. On their doing so, I requested Captain Douglas to push on to the village of Keree, which, as the head quarters of Megha Rao Sing, was the object of the expedition; with directions to surround the village so as to prevent the escape of the rebels whom I expected to find to the number of two or three hundred with the usual complement of budmashes, until

* Formed in August 1857 for service in the Bengal Presidency and composed of the Rifle Companies of the 1st, 5th, 16th, 24th, 36th, and 49th Regiments of Native Infantry and two Companies of the 34th Regiment Light Infantry.

This Corps was commanded by Major Carr, 16th Regiment M. N. I., and officered by 7 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, and 3 Ensigns, with two Assistant Surgeons attached.

Digitized by Google

I came up with the Infantry portion of the force. Keree was reported to me only two koss from Dehree; it was fully nine miles.

"Captain Douglas accordingly proceeded, but when he arrived about two miles from Keree, he encountered a body of the enemy of fully 300 Sepoys who had either come out to meet the force, or were proceeding on a plundering expedition. The rebels took post on a low marshy ground amongst standing corn; or rather advanced to meet the advance of the Cavalry who were three quarters of a mile in advance of the Infantry. The Cavalry charged, and broke the rebels, who on retiring, and fighting desperately, lost a number. Mr. Garstin the Magistrate, who accompanied the expedition, counted in one place 38 bodies, all of Sepoys; in the standing corn where the first collision took place, a greater number are said to have been killed—five more were killed in the village of Keree, and I think I may say that sixty is below the number of those who were killed."

Death of Captain Douglas.

"The enemy were completely broken, but our success was purchased dearly. In almost the first part of the conflict, the gallant Nason fell, shot dead; in a few seconds afterwards the gallant Douglas received a mortal wound from which he since died. Both these invaluable officers were shot in the same place in the centre of the body."

Report of Brigadier Douglas C. B.

Extract from the report of Brigadier Douglas to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated Camp Koelwar, 11th October 1858:—

"This expedition, though from the circumstances under which it was undertaken, and from defective information, only partially successful, reflects great credit on Major Carr, Madras Rifles, to whom the command was entrusted."

* * * *

"I am unable to express my grief at the loss to the service of two such good and dashing Cavalry Officers as Captain Nason, Military Train, and Captain Douglas, 4th Madras Light Cavalry. They were both brave to a fault, and both had distinguished themselves. Both were shot through the body at the head of their respective troops, almost at the same moment. Captain Nason deliberately charged a Sepoy who stood to receive him with a loaded musket and bayonet; he was so close that his body was blackened by the powder. Captain Douglas ran the man through, and was almost immediately shot; but,

Digitized by Google

strange to say, he cut down two Sepoys after receiving his death wound. I had counted on both these Officers in my present operations for important commands, and their loss to me at this moment is irrepairable."

* * * *

"Major Carr speaks in the highest terms of the gallant bearing of the Soldiers, both of the Military Train, and the 4th Madras Cavalry and my personal observation of their conduct in all cases in the field fully bears out, and corroborates this opinion."

Commander-in-Chief's Despatch.

The Adjutant-General in his report to the Secretary to Government made under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief brought the services of the detachment to notice in the following words:—

"I am also to request that you will bring the judicious conduct of Major G. Carr of the Madras Rifles who commanded the troops to the favourable notice of his Lordship, and express His Excellency's deep regret at the loss of these two very distinguished Officers, Captain Nason of the Military Train Corps, and Captain Douglas of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, both of whom fell nobly in the discharge of their duty in the action near Keree."

Final expulsion of the rebels from the jungles of Jugdespore.

The A., B. and E. Troops under Major Fowler were present with the force of Brigadier Douglas during the operations from the 14th to the 31st October, when the rebels were finally dislodged from the Jugdespore jungles and pursued into the Kymore hills.

During this service the three Troops of the 4th were engaged in the action fought by Colonel Dunsford's Column at Burhupore on the 14th October on which occasion the conduct of Major Fowler and of Captain Morris was favorably mentioned in the despatch.

The same Troops were also engaged on the 14th and 18th idem, and on the 20th the B. and E. Troops under Lieutenant Cherry were present with the Cavalry of Brigadier Douglas' Column when it defeated the rebels at Secretah.

Thanks of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier-General Douglas and the officers and men employed during the operations, received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Governor-General for their conduct throughout the long and harassing campaign in the disturbed districts of Behar and Ghazeepore.

Digitized by Google

A skirmish took place in November in which the E. Troop under Captain Buchanan was engaged; and on the 29th of the same month a picquet of the A. Troop, consisting of a Havildar and six Privates, was surprised. The Havildar and three Privates were killed.

1859. The Regiment proceeds to Banda and Nowgong.

The A., B. and E. Troops returned to Ghazeepore on the 9th January 1859, and on the 17th March the Regiment proceeded towards Banda with the exception of the C. Troop which had marched from Goruckpore on the 11th February to Nowgong under Captain Clerk.

1860. The Regiment returns to Kamptee.

The Regiment remained in the district until the 2nd January 1860, when it marched for Kamptee *via* Jubbulpoor, and arrived on the 6th February.

Services of Mahomed Hoossain Subadar Major and Surdar Bahadur.

The account of the services of the 4th Regiment during the Mutiny would not be complete without some notice of Jemadar-Adjutant Mahomed Hoossain now Subadar-Major and Surdar Bahadur. This officer distinguished himself on several occasions, *viz.*, in the action at Atrowlia in March 1858 where his horse was cut down under him, in that at Burhupore on the 4th October where he was one of the foremost in the charge and killed several of the enemy, and in the pursuit under Sir Henry Havelock, after the recapture of Jugdespore in October. On this last occasion he received five wounds.

In recognition of his good service he was selected in 1862 to be Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, and the 1st class of the Order of British India was conferred upon him in May 1864. In 1867 he became Subadar-Major of his Regiment which rank he still holds.

1861. Reduction in the number of horses.

In May 1861 the number of horses in each Regiment including those on command with the Body Guard was reduced to 337.

1862.

In February 1862 the regiment marched from Kamptee to Saugor where it remained until the end of 1866.

1865.

On the 24th October 1865 the following order regarding the re-organisation of the Native Army was published at Fort St. George :—

Digitized by Google

"Under the authority of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the system of organisation now in force in Bengal and Bombay, be introduced into the Native Army of this Presidency from the 1st November 1865."

Re-organisation of the Native Army.

"The future establishment of officers for Regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry will be as below specified, and the Staff salaries to be drawn by the several officers serving with Native Regiments under the new organisation is shewn opposite their respective positions:—

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

	Staff Salary per mensem.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Commandant *	700	0	0
Second in Command also Commanding a Squadron	300	0	0
Senior Squadron Officer	210	0	0
Junior „ „	180	0	0
Adjutant	250	0	0
Doing Duty Officer.	150	0	0

* * * *

"The Government of India, in sanctioning the introduction of the new organisation as respects the position and duties of both European and Native Officers in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Madras Army, has intimated that it is considered advisable to defer for the present changing the Madras Cavalry into Silladar Horse. No change therefore is intended in respect to the pay of the men in the Cavalry, or in the

Extent of the change in the system defined.

---

* The second in Command and Squadron Officers will also each draw Rupees 40 per mensem for payment of their respective Squadrons, and for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.

The Doing Duty Officer who will perform any duties that may be assigned to him, such as would devolve upon a Quarter-Master, &c., &c., will draw also 30 Rupees per mensem for a Writer and Stationery.

Commandants are to maintain three chargers, all other Officers two only.

Digitized by Google

system under which they are armed and clothed, or as to the provision, feeding, &c., of Horses, or supply and repair of Saddlery. The only change in this branch at present will be similar to that made in the Infantry, *viz.*, that the Native Officers shall command the troops, and European Officers take the duties of Squadron Officers, &c., under the new organisation."

Recruiting to cease in view to the early introduction of the Silladar system.

"In view, however, to the early introduction of the Silladar system the enlistment of Recruits for the Cavalry will at once cease.

"The existing arrangements for the supply and repair of Saddles will remain as at present until further orders. For the renewal and repair of all stable gear, and for the shoeing of horses, an allowance of two rupees per horse per mensem will be granted, from which two annas will be payable to the Veterinary Surgeon for supplying country medicines, &c."

The arrangement regarding Officers was subsequently modified by allowing two officers to do duty as Squadron Subalterns, instead of one doing duty officer as originally ordered.

Two Squadron Subalterns appointed.

1867—72.

Early in 1867 the Regiment arrived at Secunderabad where it remained until November 1872 when it marched to Bellary.

1874.
Camp of Exercise at Bangalore.

On the 4th January 1874 the Regiment joined the Camp of Exercise at Bangalore, and returned to Bellary on the 18th February where it is still stationed.

In March 1876 Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to be Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, which also received the distinction of being styled the "Prince of Wales' Own," and of being permitted to bear the Prince of Wales' Plume on its Colors and Appointments. The following is an extract from the order in which these distinctions were announced to the army in India :—

1876.
Honorary distinctions conferred on the Regiment by Her Majesty.

"The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has the highest gratification in announcing that, in commemoration of the visit to India of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Queen

Digitized by Google

has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness to be Honorary Colonel of the following Regiments :—

* * * *

4th Madras Light Cavalry.

* * * *

"And on the following corps the distinction of being styled the "Prince of Wales' Own," and of wearing the Prince of Wales' Plume on their Colors and Appointments :—

* * * *

4th Madras Light Cavalry.

* * * *

Regiments ordered to recruit up to the Establishment.

During the same month an order was issued by which the bar to recruiting for the Madras Cavalry was removed, and regiments were directed to be completed to the Establishment of 300 Privates each, including the quota allowed for the Body Guard of the Governor.

1877.
Increase of Pay, &c., in commemoration of the assumption of the Imperial Title.

In January 1877 with a view to the improvement of the condition of the Native Commissioned, and Non-Commissioned Officers and men serving in the armies of the three Presidencies, and in commemoration of the assumption of the Imperial Title by Her Majesty, the pay of all Native Officers was considerably increased; the period of service after which the men became entitled to good conduct pay was shortened, and a donation was granted to every soldier on enlistment to aid in the provision of the established kit. Under the operation of this order the three Senior Subadars of each Regiment of Cavalry receive Rs. 150 per mensem each, and the three Juniors of that rank Rs. 110. The three Senior Jemadars receive Rs. 60 each, and the three Juniors, Rs. 50 each.

The present Establishment of the Regiment is—

Present Establishment.

6 Subadars	2 Veterinary Pupils
6 Jemadars	300 Privates
1 Regimental Havildar Major	40 Recruit and Pension Boys
6 Troop Havildar Majors	1 Second Tindal
24 Havildars	6 Regimental Lascars
24 Naigues	1 Chowdry
1 Trumpet Major	2 Peons
1 Farrier Major	6 Puckallies
12 Farriers	2 Toties
2 Hospital Assistants	6 Syce Jemadars*

* Formerly called Chowdries—employed to superintend the Horsekeepers and Grass-cutters.

Digitized by Google

Each Native Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer is entitled to a Syce or Horsekeeper. Troopers at the rate of one Horsekeeper to every four horses.

One Grasscutter is allowed for every Horse effective in the Regiment on the line of march, but while in garrison 10 per cent. below strength.

Quota allowed for the Body Guard.

The Quota allowed for the Body Guard is:—

1 Jemadar	10 Horsekeepers
1 Havildar	29 Grasscutters
2 Naigues	1 Recruit Boy
25 Privates	1 Pension Boy

Dress.

The men are dressed in ordinary Cavalry grey—Tunics and Overalls.

Arms.

Each man is armed with a sword, and a smooth bored pistol.

The Native Officers each carry two pistols.

12 Rifled Carbines are allowed per troop.

Some alterations are expected to be made in the Arms.

Composition.

Very little change has taken place in the composition of the Regiment since it was raised in 1785. It was always almost entirely composed of Mussulmen and still continues to be so. Tables showing the Castes and Countries of the men at intervals of years are given in the Appendix. The earliest return found is one for 1811, but although particulars for any earlier period cannot be given it is known that the great majority of the men have always been Mussulmen from the Central and Southern Carnatic.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX A.

Casualties in the action before Bangalore, March 6th, 1791.

	Killed.					Wounded.								Missing.				Total Men.	Total Horses.
	Lieutenant.	Trumpeter.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Cornet.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.	Trumpet Major.	Trumpeter.	Rank and File.	Horses.		
H. M. 19th Light Dragoons..	...	1	2	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	4	11	15
1st Regiment Native Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	15	6	...	...	...	29	15	35
2nd " " " ...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	20	1	1	1	1	28	26	29
3rd " " " ...	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	77	8	77
4th " " " ...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	3	90
*5th " " " ...	...	...	2	2	25	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	25
Major Gowdie's Brigade.																			
†13th Battalion Coast Native Infantry ...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
‡27th " " " ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...	1	1	18	20	36	1	1	1	2	4	39	48	7	1	1	1	228	71	271

* Broken up in 1796.
† Present 13th Regiment M. N. I.
‡ Broken up in 1796.

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX B.

A Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Detachment under the Command of Major-General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley at the Battle of Assaye against the Army of Dowlet Row Scindiah, on Friday 23rd September 1803.

CORPS.	KILLED.																				WOUNDED.																				MISSING.			
	EUROPEANS.								NATIVES.												EUROPEANS.								NATIVES.												EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.			
	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Volunteers.	Lieutenant and Adjutant.	Non-Commissioned Staff.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Rank and File.	Gun Lascars.	Puckalies.	Total.	Horses.	Lieutenant-Colonels	Majors.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.	Lieut. and Quarter Master.	Non-Commissioned Staff.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Subadars or Syrangs.	Jemadars or 1st Tindals.	Havildars or 2nd Tindals.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Rank and File.	Gun Lascars.	Puckallies.	Total.	Horses.	Rank and File.	Gun Lascars.	Total Missing.	Horses.
H. M. 19th Regiment Light Dragoons	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	87	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	36	...	...	...	2
4th Regiment Native Cavalry	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	16	69	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	...	27	22	...	...	...	...
5th ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	13	86	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	...	...	33	26	1	...	1	...
7th ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	10	83	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	27	...	...	33	27	...	...	...	...
Detachment 1st Battn. Madras Artillery	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	1	2	...	...	19	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
,, Bombay Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Attached to Cavalry Guns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
H. M. 74th Regiment	...	4	...	6	1	...	...	9	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	17	4	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	...	...	...	...	...
H. M. 78th ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	8	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	4	...	...	...
1st Battalion 2nd Regiment, N. I.*	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	17	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	...	22	...	3	...	3	...
1st ,, 4th ,, ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	24	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	62	...	...	90	...	1	...	1	...
1st ,, 8th ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	38	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	3	109	...	1	127	...	...	...	...	...
1st ,, 10th ,, ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	29	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	3	90	...	1	105	...	2	...	2	...
2nd ,, 12th ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	41	...	...	43	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	9	...	160	...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	46	...	...	51	...	5	...	5	...
Total...	1	6	2	12	1	1	1	12	162	5	3	13	4	195	8	2	428	325	1	2	4	2	17	3	1	1	34	6	371	12	16	39	6	586	35	2	1,138	111	16	2	18	2

* 2nd, 4th, 8th, 10th and 24th Regiments M N. I.

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX C.

Roll of Killed, Wounded and Missing at the Battle of Mahidpoor, 21st December 1817.

Corps.	Killed.								Wounded.										Missing	
	Lieutenants.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Puckallies.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total men killed and wounded.	Horses.	Loss in each Brigade.
Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	38	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	10	20	8	20
1st Cavalry Brigade. Squadron H. M. 22nd Dragoons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	15
1st Cavalry Brigade. 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	12	9	
2nd Cavalry Brigade. 4th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	8	4	16
2nd Cavalry Brigade. 8th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	8	12	
Detachment 6th Light Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Foot Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Light Infantry Brigade. Madras Rifle Corps ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	37	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	3	8	3	75	136	...	330
Light Infantry Brigade. 1st Battalion 3rd M. L. I. ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	25	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	5	...	61	102	...	
Light Infantry Brigade. 1st „ 16th „ „ „ ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	14	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	4	3	5	56	92	...	
1st Infantry Brigade. Flank Companies H. M. Royal Scots ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	27	43	...	181
1st Infantry Brigade. Madras European Regiment..	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	45	59	...	
1st Infantry Brigade. 1st Battalion 14th M. N. I...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	12	...	
1st Infantry Brigade. 2nd „ 14th „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	5	3	40	67	...	
2nd Infantry Brigade. 2nd „ 6th „ ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	11	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	31	50	...	124
2nd Infantry Brigade. Russell Brigade ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	1	...	54	74	...	
Pioneers, three Companies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Total...	3	1	3	10	3	1	134	69	1	4	18	3	3	6	15	35	19	431	690	35	690

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX D.

Composition of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry in March 1811.

COUNTRY.		CASTE.	
Deccan	5	Mussulmen	418
Central Carnatic and Trichinopoly ...	376	Hindoos	56
Southern Carnatic (Madura, Dindigul, Tanjore)	42	Pariahs	4
Ceded Districts	26	Total ...	478
Baramahal	15		
Mysore...	14		
Total ...	478		

HEIGHT OF THE HORSES.

16	Hands	1	14¾	Hands	95
15¾	„	1	14½	„	160
15½	„	4	14¼	„	107
15¼	„	6	14	„	50
15	„	40	13¾	„	1
			13½	„	1

Total... 466 Horses.

N. B.—The Castes of the Horses are not given in this Return.

Composition of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry in October 1825.

COUNTRY.		CASTE.	
Northern and Guntoor Circars ...	31	Mussulmen	542
Carnatic and Trichinopoly	513	Hindoos	81
Tanjore	18	Total ...	623
Mysore	91		
Mahratta Country	2		
Total ...	655		

N. B.—17 Trumpeters and 15 Farriers presumed to be Christians not included in the Caste Return.

HEIGHT OF THE HORSES.

15½	Hands		14
15	„		38
14½	„		261
14	„		246
		Total ...	559

N. B.—The Castes of the Horses are not given in this Return.

Digitized by Google

Composition of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry in November 1833.

Country.	Native Officers.	Havildars	Trumpeters and Farriers.	Naigues.	Privates.	Caste.	Native Officers	Havildars.	Trumpeters and Farriers.	Naigues.	Privates.
Northern Circars ...	...	...	6	...	7	Mussulmen ...	14	21	...	18	341
Madras and Vellore ...	16	23	10	17	329	Rajpoots	2	4	...	2	31
Trichinopoly ..	1	2	...	3	15	Mahrattas	2	4	...	3	29
Ceded Districts ...	...	...	5	2	12	Inferior Castes ...	...	...	1	...	...
Mysore ...	...	2	...	1	30	Indo-Britons ...	...	1	20	...	6
Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly ...	1	3	...	...	14	Europeans	...	...	1	...	...
Europe	...	...	1	...	...						
Total...	18	30	22	23	407	Total...	18	30	22	23	407

HORSES.

CASTE.		HEIGHT.	
Arab	... 69	15½ Hands ...	... 8
Persian ...	... 26	15 „ ...	... 27
Cutch	... 132	14½ „ ...	... 295
Country Bred ...	... 205	14 „ ...	... 102
Total ...	432	Total ...	432

Composition of the 4th Regiment (P. W. O.) Light Cavalry in January 1877.

Country.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Trumpeters and Farriers.	Privates.	Caste.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Trumpeters and Farriers.	Privates.
Central Carnatic ...	7	34	10	169	Mussulmen ...	8	43	...	228
Southern do. ...	2	5	4	26	Rajpoots and Bramins.	...	...	...	7
Ceded Districts ...	1	2	2	13	Mahrattas ...	3	9	...	36
Mysore ...	1	7	4	48	Telingas ...	...	...	...	1
Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly ...	...	4	...	17	Tamil ...	...	...	...	1
					Other Castes ...	...	...	...	...
					Indo-Britons ...	...	...	20	...
Total ...	11	52	20	273	Total ...	11	52	20	273

HORSES.

CASTE.		HEIGHT.	
Arab	... 17	15½ Hands and upwards	...
Australian ...	... 4	15 „ „	30
Country ...	... 123	14½ „ „	92
Northern ...	... 21	14 „ „	112
Persian ...	... 69		
		Total ...	234
Total ...	234		

Digitized by Google

Table of Pay to the Honorable Company's Native Cavalry, 1818.

Rank.	1 Day. Rs.	A.	P.	30 Days. Rs.	A.	P.	31 Days. Rs.	A.	P.
Colonel	14	7	10	434	12	1	The same for any month.		
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	10	2	3	304	5	3			
Major	8	7	9	254	10	3			
Captain	6	8	7	196	3	5			
Captain Lieutenant ...	3	15	10	119	12	3			
Lieutenant	3	15	10	119	12	3			
Cornet	3	8	9	106	7	4			
Cadet	1	6	2	41	9	4			
Surgeon	4	15	4	148	12	0	153	11	4
Assistant Surgeon ...	3	4	6	98	7	0	101	11	6
Adjutant } Non	...	...	...	*147	0	0	...	...	...
Quarter Master } effective.	2	0	8	61	4	0	63	4	8
Serjeant	0	15	2	28	7	0	29	6	2
Subadar { 1st Class ...	3	15	5	119	0	0	The same for any month.		
Subadar { 2nd „ ...	3	6	1	101	8	0			
Subadar { 3rd „ ...	3	0	6	91	0	0			
Jemadar	1	0	9	31	8	0			
Havildar	0	11	2	21	0	0			
Naigue	0	9	4	17	8	0			
Trooper	0	5	7	10	3	0			
Recruit...	0	1	10	3	8	0			
Trumpeter	0	9	4	17	8	0			
Farrier	0	11	2	21	0	0			
Vakeel	0	11	2	21	0	0			
Puckally	0	5	8	10	11	10			
Horsekeeper Maistry ...	0	4	8	8	12	0			
Grasscutter „ ...	0	4	8	8	12	0			
Horsekeeper	0	2	9	5	4	0			
Grasscutter	0	2	8	5	0	0			

ALLOWANCES TO STAFF.

Non-Effective Staff.

	Allowance per month. Rs.	A.	P.
Serjeant	14	0	0
Quarter Master Serjeant	14	0	0
Native Adjutant	17	8	0
Drill Havildar	10	8	0
Drill Naigue	7	0	0
Head Farrier	21	0	0
Riding Master	17	8	0
Trumpeter Major	14	0	0
1st Rough Rider	5	4	0
2nd Rough Rider	3	8	0
Pay Havildar	1	13	10
1st Dresser	35	0	0
For providing Stationery for the use of each Troop	2	5	4
For providing shoes, head and heel ropes, &c. &c. per each horse	2	12	9
For keeping up and in repair each saddle and set of horse accoutrements	1	12	0
For keeping up and in repair each set of harness with the mounted artillery attached ...	1	12	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Staff Pay (Adjutant)	62	0	0
Allowance for a Writer	40	0	0
„ for Stationery ...	15	0	0
„ for a Horse	30	0	0
Total Rupees*...	147	0	0

Digitized by Google

Table of gratuity to the European Commissioned Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry.

RANK.	1 Day.			30 Days.			31 Days		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Captain	1	5	0	39	6	0	40	11	0
Captain Lieutenant ...	1	5	0	39	6	0	40	11	0
Lieutenant	0	14	0	26	4	0	27	2	0
Cornet, Lieutenant Fireworker, or Ensign. ...	0	7	0	13	2	0	13	9	0
Surgeon...	1	5	0	39	6	0	40	11	0
Assistant Surgeon ...	0	14	0	26	4	0	27	2	0
Cadet (Extra pay or Gratuity	0	14	11	28	0	0	28	14	11

Table of Batta to the European Commissioned Officers of the Honorable Company's Native Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and European and Native Infantry, and Dry Batta to the Effective European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

RANK.	Half Batta.								
	1 Day.			30 Days.			31 Days.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Colonel*...	27	5	6	820	5	0	847	10	6
Lieutenant Colonel ...	10	15	0	328	2	0	339	1	0
Major	8	3	3	246	1	6	254	4	9
Captain	3	4	6	98	7	0	101	11	6
Captain Lieutenant ...	3	4	6	98	7	0	101	11	6
Lieutenant	2	3	0	65	10	0	67	13	0
Cornet, Lieutenant Fireworker or Ensign.	1	10	3	49	3	6	50	13	9

RANK.	Full Batta.								
	1 Day.			30 Days.			31 Days.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Colonel*	27	5	6	820	5	0	847	10	6
Lieutenant Colonel ...	21	14	0	656	4	0	678	2	0
Major	16	6	6	492	3	0	508	9	6
Captain	6	9	0	196	14	0	203	7	0
Captain Lieutenant ...	6	9	0	196	14	0	203	7	0
Lieutenant	4	6	0	131	14	0	135	10	0
Cornet, Lieutenant Fireworker, or Ensign ...	3	4	6	98	7	0	101	11	6

RANK.	Dry Batta.								
	1 Day.			30 Days.			31 Days.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates with the exception of those attached to the Pioneers when not victualled at the Public expense—each ...	0	2	5	4	9	9	4	12	2
European Non-Commissioned Officers attached to the Corps of Pioneers, no increase having been made to their Pay—each ...	0	4	6	8	7	9	8	11	6

* Officers of this Rank are always allowed Full Batta.

Digitized by Google

Table of Batta to the Native Commissioned, and Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates, &c. &c., in the Honorable Company's Service.

BATTA TO THE NATIVE RANKS.

RANK.	1 Day.			30 Days.			31 Days.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Subadar, 1st, 2nd, or 3rd	1	0	0	30	0	0	The same for any month.		
Class	0	5	7	10	8	0			
Jemadar	0	3	8	7	0	0			
Havildar or Farrier ...	0	1	10	3	8	0			
Naigue, Trumpeter, or Trooper	0	7	5	14	0	0			
Vakeel	0	2	5	4	10	8	4	13	1
Puckally	0	1	2	2	5	4	2	6	6
Horse-keeper / Grass-cutter } Maistries ...	0	1	2	2	5	4	2	6	6
Horse-keeper or Grass-cutter	0	1	2	2	5	4	2	6	6

Table of Pensions to Native Cavalry.

RANK.	Per Day.			Per Month.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Subadar 1st Class	1	15	8	59	8	0
Subadar 2nd „	1	11	0	50	12	0
Subadar 3rd „	1	8	3	45	8	0
Jemadar	0	8	4	15	12	0
Havildar...	0	5	7	10	8	0
Naigue or Trumpeter	0	4	8	8	12	0
Trooper	0	2	9	5	4	0
Farrier (Native)	0	5	7	10	8	0

SM

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

APR 28 1966

Digitized by Google